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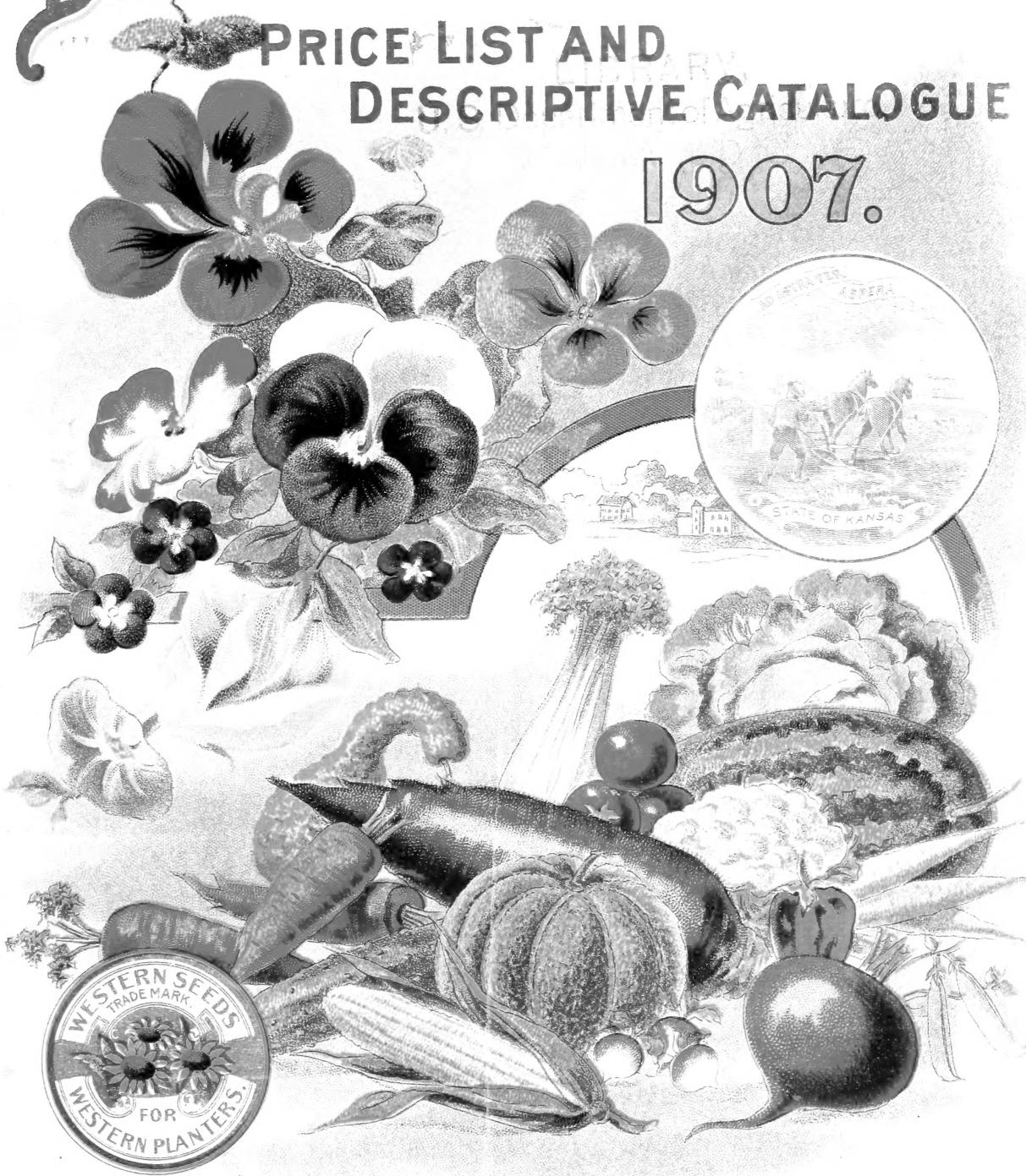
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Duplicate

THE BARTELDÉS SEED CO.

PRICE LIST AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

1907.



KANSAS SEED HOUSE
LAWRENCE, KANS.

OFFICE OF
KANSAS SEED HOUSE
804 MASSACHUSETTS STREET
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

To Our Customers and Others:

In presenting our Annual Catalogue and Price List for 1907 we extend to all a sincere and hearty New Year's greeting, and thank those who have favored us with their orders or have said nice things about us, for their past kind patronage, and trust we may experience a continuance of the same through the coming year. Your kind words have gained us many new customers, and we are glad to see that you appreciate our efforts to furnish the **best seeds in the market**. We have experienced a wonderful increase over previous years in the number of our patrons and will do our best to still further merit your appreciation. We spare neither pains nor expense to add to our facilities for testing and otherwise handling seeds so that they will prove satisfactory, and avail ourselves of every improvement that promises any advantage to the growing of Superior Seeds in all our departments.

Our long experience in the West gives us peculiar advantages in the selection of varieties of both field, grass and garden seeds which are best adapted to the peculiarities of our Western climate, above houses which are in remote localities, and we are to be found always abreast of the times with all the latest Novelties which in our judgment and after rigid test prove best for our customers.

Of first importance are **GOOD SEEDS**. Good crops can not be produced from poor seeds. Realizing this, therefore, we use every effort to secure and furnish only **GOOD SEEDS** to our customers.

Commissioned seeds, or those peddled about the country are a doubtful proposition and too risky for the Farmer or Gardener to invest in. A fine, thrifty garden with handsome tempting array of luxuriant vegetables is a grand sight and a source of just pride to the owner.

Get only the **Best Seeds**. We carry only the best. Our packets are well filled with **fully tested seeds**.

We send out no seeds on commission. Every care taken to have only fresh, reliable and genuine seeds sent out. However, seeds of the best quality often fail through various causes, improper planting or weather conditions; therefore The Barteldes Seed Co. give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Weights and measures guaranteed and prices as low as those of any other reliable seed house. **Our Vegetable Seeds**—We have spared no pains and cost to procure a stock of fine quality, growing most of them ourselves or having them grown for us by the best and most reliable growers in America and Europe, and feel confident that they will prove satisfactory even to the most critical gardeners.

Our Flower Seeds are all fresh, imported from the best houses in Europe. We have a fine and selected stock. Try them.

We carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

We are headquarters for Tree Seeds, and carry a large stock. Nurserymen and parties having timber claims can rely on getting their seeds from us, fresh and good.

Terms of Sale—Cash with order. **Remittances** may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. We will take 2¢ postage stamps in any amount. Money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail.—We furnish all Garden and Flower Seeds at the prices on the following list, postage paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, also Clover, Grain and Grass Seeds. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance 15¢ per quart or eight cents per pound, to cover postage.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express, but request that correspondents will give us plainly their name, postoffice, county and state, with order.

To our old customers we are grateful for long continued patronage. From those who have never dealt with us we ask a trial order. Respectfully yours,

January 1, 1907.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

P. S.—If you are a market gardener, send for our Gardener's Price List. Correspondence solicited.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

With all orders for Garden and Flower Seeds at Catalogue Prices, amounting to \$1.00 or over, we will send either some extra

1. **FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS GRATIS.** Variety and quality to be governed by the size of your order and our liberality; or will send

2. **THE KANSAS FARMER**, published at Topeka, Kansas, established in 1863, the leading agricultural paper of the country, twenty-four to thirty-two pages weekly. Price \$1.00 a year; for six months gratis; or will send

3. **PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR VEGETABLE CULTURE**, for Market Gardeners and others. A book of thirty-six pages, by Mr. John M. Fitch. Just what you want; or will send

4. **A Pair of Gauntlet Gloves**, to wear while pulling weeds or working among blackberry bushes. We have ladies' and gentlemen's sizes.

With all orders for Grass Seeds amounting to \$10 or over will send

5. **COBURN'S BOOK ON ALFALFA**. The book which will tell you all about this valuable clover.

Special Premiums Nos. 1 to 4 do not apply to Special Collections or Grass and Field Seeds.

Please be particular and state what premium you prefer.

BRANCH HOUSES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—We have branch houses at DENVER, COLORADO, and OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. If by reason of lower freight rates or prompter service a customer prefers either point to ship from we can assure him equally fair treatment.

Write to either

THE BARTELDES SEED CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO., Denver, Colorado.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

★ Order Sheet for 1907.

15 cents per quart for postage on Beans, Corn, Peas. 8 cents per lb. for Grass Seeds, etc., and 10 cents per quart for Onion Sets must be added to amount of Order when these goods are wanted by mail. Other seeds priced per packet, ounce, one-fourth pound, and pound, are postage paid unless otherwise mentioned in Catalogue.

Write your Name and Address in Full, very plainly.

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

SEND MONEY WITH ALL ORDERS.

Packed by
Date
Sacks
Box Bbls.
Total Number Pkgs.

THE BARTELDES SEED CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Forward by { State on this line whether wanted }
by Mail, Express or Freight.

Amount Enclosed, Post Office Order, - \$.....

Order No.

Your Name _____
Post Office _____
County _____
State _____
Express or Freight Office _____

Amount Enclosed, Post Office Order, - \$	
Order No. _____	Express Order, - \$
	Bank Draft, - - - \$
	Cash, - - - - \$
	Stamps, - - - - \$
	2c stamps preferred
	Total, \$

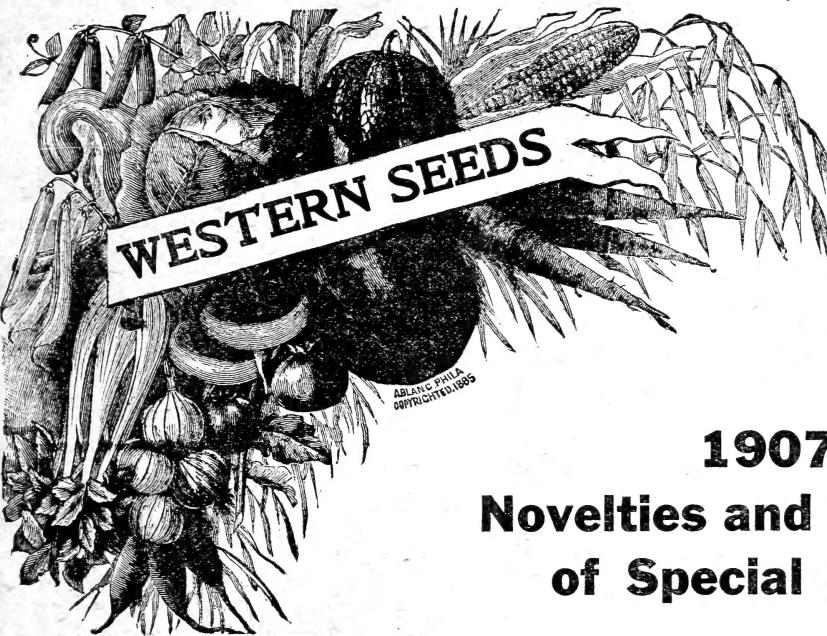
Date, 1907

Additional Order Sheets Sent on Application.

If entitled to Premiums offered on inside page of cover, state here which you prefer. No

Do you grow for Market or Home use?

If you have anything to write us with this order, please write it on a separate sheet.


 WESTERN SEEDS

ADLAN C. PHILA
COPYRIGHTED 1895

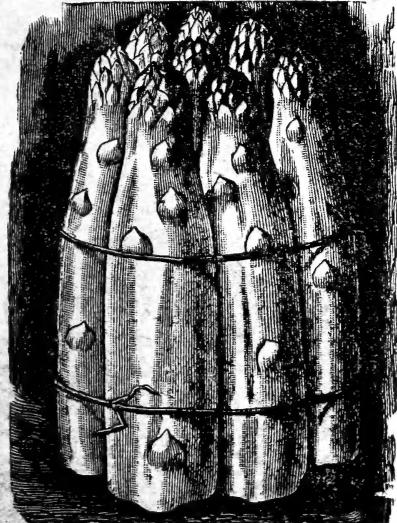
NOTHING
OFFERED IN
THIS
CATALOGUE
THAT
HAS NOT
PROVEN TO
BE
WORTHY

1907

**Novelties and Varieties
of Special Merit.**

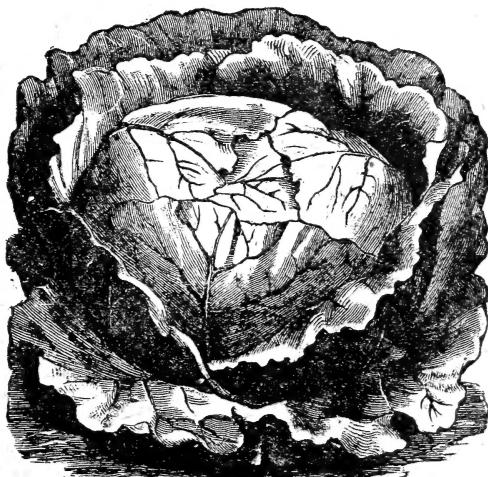
**EARLY GIANT ARGENTEUIL
ASPARAGUS.**

This is the famous Paris specialty. The stalks grow to a mammoth size. When well grown some weigh 4 ounces. The head is slightly pointed and the scales with which it is covered are very closely



set, overlapping one another. It is very early and so vigorous, it is but little troubled with rust. The flavor is superb. Our seed is from one of the largest Asparagus plantations near Paris. We can supply this year seed only. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

**ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET
CABBAGE.**



This fine cabbage is very popular with the kraut-makers. It is a very vigorous and hardy plant, the leaves are large and broad, the stem of moderate height; the head is large, white, solid, which seldom bursts. It is a medium late variety, coming between the second early and late, and is an excellent keeper. It is used largely for shipping South by St. Louis shippers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

WHITE MEXICAN SWEET CORN.



Corn—White Mexican.

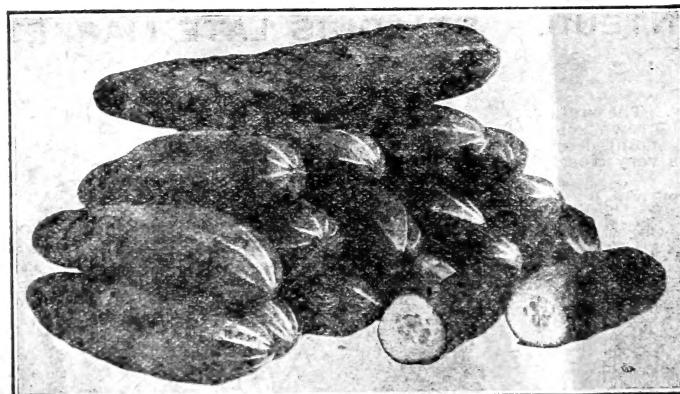
The **WHITE MEXICAN SWEET CORN** is 4 to 5 days earlier than Cory White Cob and has all the delicious sweetness of the Black Mexican, which was known, before the introduction of this new white corn, to be the sweetest of all the sweet corns. The ear has 8 rows and is of same size as the black. The plant is vigorous and productive and grows from 4 to 4½ feet high. It is a grand acquisition for the market gardener, as well as for family use, and should be tried by all who want the sweetest corn. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; Qt., 30c; ¼ bu., \$1.50; by mail, 15c per qt. extra.

EARLY EVERGREEN. Like Stowell's Evergreen, only ten days earlier. Large ears, about 8 inches long and 12 to 16 rowed and identical in flavor with the famous Stowell's Evergreen. It remains green a remarkably long time, the kernels retaining the same sweetness and tenderness so characteristic of Stowell's. This new variety is indispensable to the market gardener as a succession to the second earlies. Equally desirable for the home garden. Two plantings will cover the entire season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25. By mail, 15c per quart extra.

NEW LARGE YELLOW OR GIANT AUSTRALIAN CARROT.

In this new competitor among Carrots we have a variety which excels all records of even the large Belgian sorts, hitherto the champions among Carrots. In size, yield, weight and quality it is ahead of them all. It is reported that a single specimen has attained a weight of 15 pounds and an average yield of **50 tons per acre**. This variety originated at the Australian Experiment Station at Sidney. It is of a beautiful yellow color, which gives to the butter that rich golden hue we all admire. Its enormous yielding characteristics save one-half the cost of harvesting and reduces the cost of seed to a minimum, as it takes only two pounds to seed an acre. Price, per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER.



seeder, and for that reason is preferable for table use.

The cucumber that is illustrated shows how small the seeds are and how few of them.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN (90 days). This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging one foot in length and about two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing for us this year in ninety days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder.

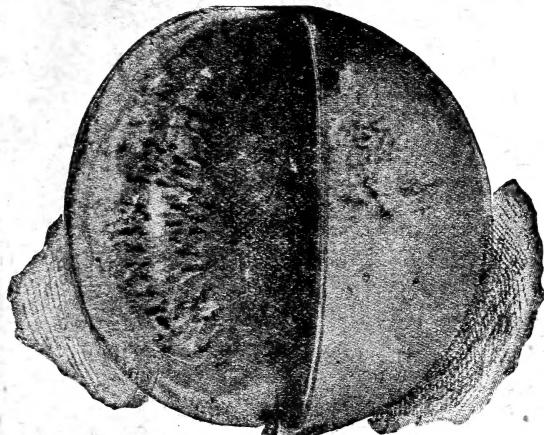
Have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yielder and can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large early yellow corn. Qt., 10c; ¼ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25; by mail, 15c per qt. extra.

After several years of careful selection, Mr. Davis has, at last, succeeded in fixing a perfect type of Cucumber, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness, both for forcing under glass and for outside culture. It is slim and symmetrical in shape, from 9 to 12 inches long and of a dark, glossy, green color, changing to white, without a streak of yellow, only when nearly ripe. It is such a strong grower that it resists the cucumber disease, so common among the forcing varieties, and on that account should not be planted close, 5 feet apart being the proper distance. It is a shy



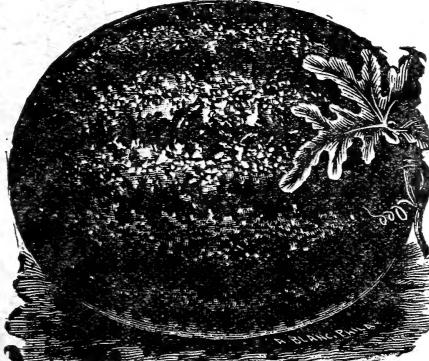
"KING AND QUEEN" WINTER WATER MELON.

Average weight, 25 pounds. Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center, seeds black. The most luscious, handsome and valuable winter melon in the world. It is very hardy, does well in any soil which grows melons, never sets an imperfect speci-



men on its vine, ripens every melon in less than 120 days, has not yet crossed with any other melon. It is a prize taker anywhere. These melons have been shipped into this market as late as December. Ripens on the vine the third week in August and does not change its condition for ninety days if not bruised. Shell is as hard as an egg shell and the melon ripens to within one-eighth of an inch of the shell. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CHILEAN WATER MELON.



This melon originated near Los Angeles, Cal., where it is extensively grown. It has a very attractive appearance, being nearly round with dark green rind with black stripes extending from end to end. The flesh is bright red, solid sweet and melting, leaving no pulp in the mouth. Seeds white; skin one-quarter of an inch thick, very strong; excellent for shipping. Try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

"OKLAHOMA" CANTALOUPÉ.

This variety is similar to the Rocky Ford, equal in flavor but of larger size. The originator of the melon writes to us as follows: "In placing the Oklahoma Cantaloupe before the public you need not hesitate to mention its blight-proof nature, as it certainly surpasses any one of the melon family in these two features that we have grown; and for shipping or eating qualities it certainly is unexcelled." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Defender Musk Melon.

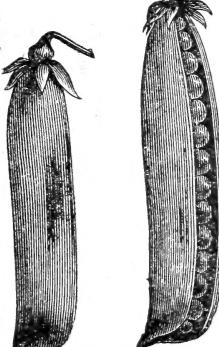
A splendid variety. It is one of the very best yellow fleshed sorts and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The fruit is medium sized, oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage and of higher flavor. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and quality quite to the outer shell which, though thin, is very hard and firm, so that one can remove the edible portion with a spoon, leaving a rind no thicker than that of an orange. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit, because of the hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We know of no yellow flesh sort so desirable for either the home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Prosperity, or Gradus Peas.

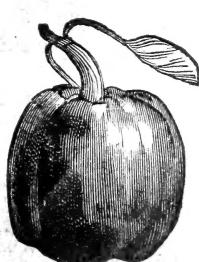
A Great Extra Early Wrinkled Pea.

This remarkable Pea is not only large and of the best quality, but is nearly or quite as early as the small, round, extra early sorts. It is sold under two names, but the two strains appear to be identical. It is hardy and may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work in spring, along with smooth Peas.

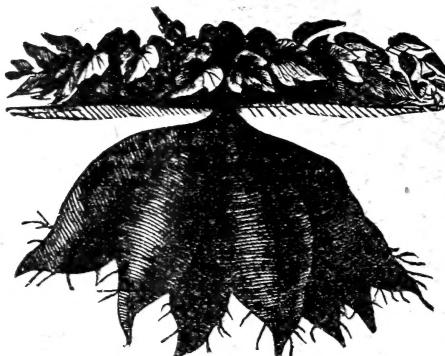
Gradus is a wrinkled Pea, with vine growing about 30 inches high. The pods are of bright green color, and measure 4 inches or more in length, being as large as a Telephone and equally well filled with luscious peas—8 to 10 in a pod. The Peas are of first-class table quality and retain their color and attractive appearance after cooking. It is a grand Pea in all respects. Large Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; 1/4 bu., \$2.00.



CHINESE GIANT PEP-PEP. One of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to recommend it very highly. Its strong, bushy plants, literally loaded with large fruits, begin to bear early and continue throughout the season. It is a shy seeder and that is the reason for the high price of the seeds. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 15c; 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

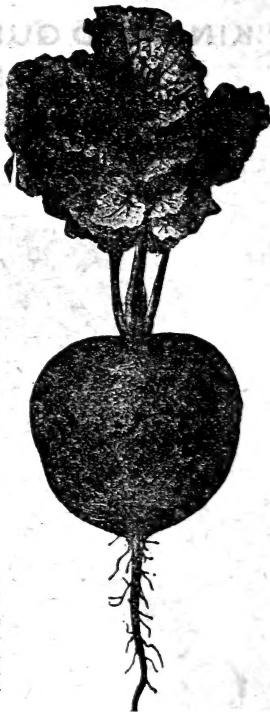


THE VINELESS SWEET POTATO.



This potato is not as particular about soil as the Yellow Jerseys, hence adapted to grow over a wider range of country; is very early and can be grown farther north. The vines grow in a bunch over the hill, and can be cultivated with much less trouble than the old kind and dug as easily as the Irish potatoes. The color is golden yellow, shape as shown in the illustration. Flesh sweet and dry when cooked. Enormously productive, and keep well in a dry place away from frost. They mature one or two weeks earlier than the Yellow Jerseys. The Vineless is the best dry weather sweet potato in the country. The vines grow in a bunch above the hill or drop down, covering the ground. In this position they afford a thick, mulch right where

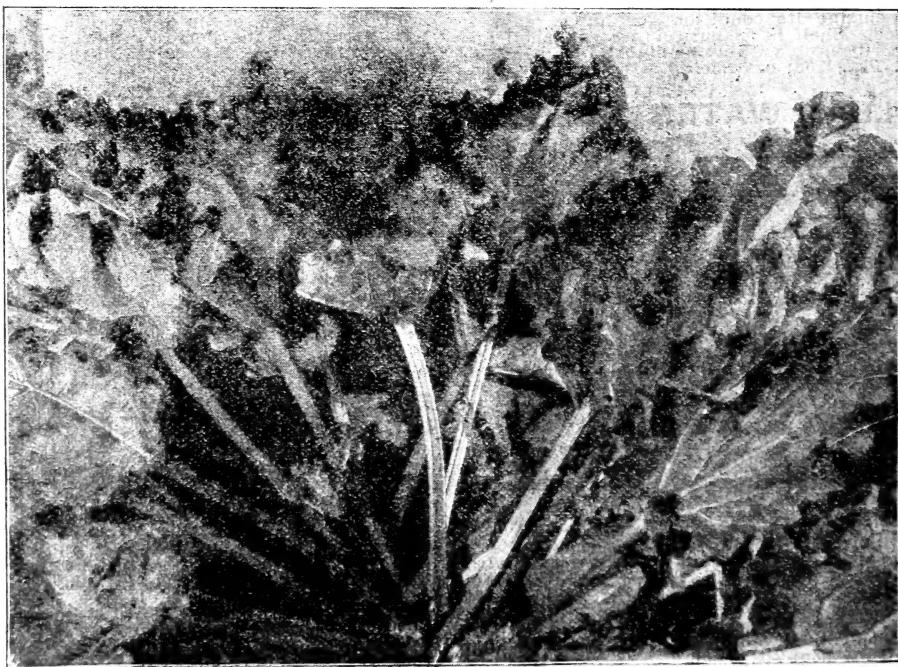
it does the most good. They grow right along during the hottest weather. This potato will reduce the labor of producing a crop for the large grower and afford a luxury for thousands of families who cannot grow the old varieties, and produce the finest and most marketable crop of any variety in existence. Our supply is rather limited. Pkt., 75c; bu., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.50.



RADISH, "CRIMSON GIANT."

This new Radish is an entirely new type, and differs radically from all the varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. This giant Radish develops roots of **6 to 8 inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight**, their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp and mildest of flavor, but notwithstanding the extraordinary size and weight of its bulbs it is second to none as a forcing variety. It is equally well adapted to outside culture. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Australian Crimson Winter Rhubarb.



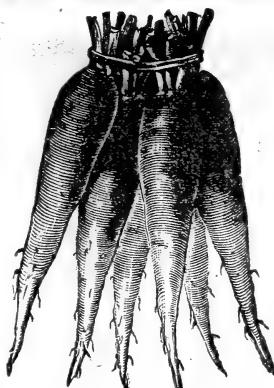
Australian Crimson Winter Rhubarb.

We are indeed pleased to include in our list of tried and most important novelties the **New Australian Crimson Winter Rhubarb**, a recent introduction by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, California, whose name alone carries with it a guarantee of excellence.

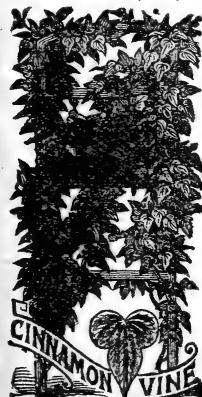
This remarkable Rhubarb is described as follows: "Stalks medium size, well grown ones averaging 12 to 18 inches in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter. They are a pale greenish crimson color, turning when cooked to a light **Clear Crimson**, and are of the very best quality. Plants inclined to bloom more than any other sorts, but this is easily remedied by topping. Will produce marketable stalks abundantly fully six months before any other variety, and for forcing under glass, for a continuous home market, and for shipping this grand sort beats them all, and has a great future before it." **Crimson Winter** is all that can be desired, as it comes in at a time of year when other fruits and vegetables are scarce. Our supply is very limited. While it lasts can furnish seed at 15c per pkt., 50c per oz., postpaid. Roots of same at 20c each, or three for 50c, postpaid.

BARTELDES' GLASS RADISH.

This Radish comes from the same gardener in Denver who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long Radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. We include this in the novelties because it is worthy of special mention. Its crispness and earliness is remarkable. Our leading gardeners get their best margins from growing this Radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



CINNAMON VINE. This beautiful climber possesses the rare quality of emitting from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon, and is appropriately called the Cinnamon Vine. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis or arbor early in the season. With its beautiful heart-shaped leaves and clusters of delicate white flowers, and delicious cinnamon odor, is a most desirable climber. We furnish the large tubers, postpaid, for 10c, 3 for 25c; second size, 2 for 15c; dozen for 60c.

**NICOTIANA SANDERAE.**

This Novelty in Hardy Flowering Garden Plants bears the name of **Nicotiana Sanderae**, and



Nicotiana Sanderae.

If the descriptions of its introducers are true—and they are among the leading florists of America—it is truly a wonder. The shape of the flower

resembles that of the *Nicotiana Affinis* but the flower tube is short and stout and it is claimed to come true from seed. But the greatest beauty of it all is the brilliancy of its Carmine-red flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion from early May till close of autumn. The fragrance is not so pronounced as that of *Nicotiana Affinis*, but is deliciously sweet. Plant early in spring same as other hardy plants, and transplant to open ground when weather is suitable. Being of dwarf habit, plants can be set closer to each other than the old sort. Price per packet by mail, 20c.

STOKESIA CYANEA.

The Cornflower or Stokes' Aster.



This is one of the most charming and beautiful native hardy plants. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches high, bearing freely, from early July until frost, its handsome lavender-blue Centaurea-like blossoms, each measuring from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position, and is not only desirable as a single plant in the mixed hardy border, but can be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size. Like many other native plants which are neglected at home, this is grown in considerable quantities in Europe to supply the demand for blue cut-flowers in the autumn.

We have no hesitation in saying that *Stokesia* is one of the most valuable and desirable hardy plants offered. This season we offer seed only. Pkt., 10c.

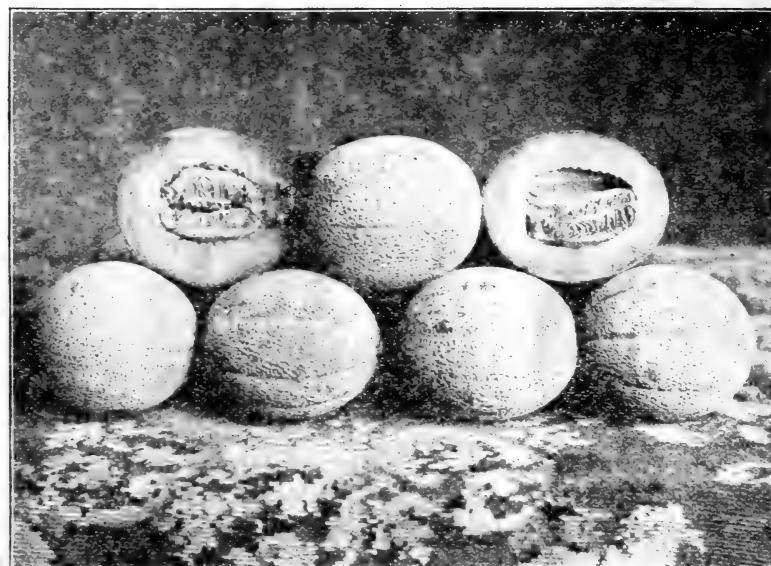
SHASTA DAISIES.

Are very hardy and, being perennial, bloom better and more abundantly each season. Alaska, pure white. California, pale yellow. Westralia, cream color. Price, each, pkt., 15c.

MEXICAN BURNING BUSH.

This we consider one of the most ornamental border or hedge plants which has ever been brought out and it is sure to attract attention. It is known botanically as *Kochia Scoparia*. It grows quickly from seed sown in open ground. The plants are always globe-like form. The plants branch freely, and the stems are clothed with slender light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the shoots are thickly set with small bright scarlet flowers the bushy plants resembling balls of fire. The plants are equally showy planted singly to show the round, ball-like forms on all sides or grown in continuous rows. Per pkt., 10c.

THE NEW RUST-RESISTING ROCKY FORD CANTALOUE.



diameter with a seed cavity of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. We can not recommend this melon too strongly, as we are satisfied it is the **very best to grow.** Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

RIBBON CANE.

This is a genuine Ribbon Cane which comes from seed. The superiority of this cane over sorghum is so great that when once grown a man never uses any other kind. The grade of molasses is superior to that made from sorghum. Another good feature of this cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high. Cut with the foliage on it makes the finest silage for cattle and horses. It matures much earlier than any sorghum. The yield of molasses is from 300 to 400 gallons per acre. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow. In planting prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for sorghum. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Six to eight pounds will plant one acre, if planted by hand; eight to ten pounds if planter is used. Lb., 25c, postpaid; by express, not prepaid, 1b., 15c; 25 lbs., \$2.50; per 100 lbs., \$8.00. Prices for larger quantities on application.

NITROGEN CULTURE—NATURE'S GREAT FERTILIZER.

All leguminous crops, such as Alfalfa, the Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetch, etc., require the presence of small germs on their roots in order to make their best growth. These come in the shape of small nodules which draw free nitrogen from the air and feed the plant, besides enriching the soil.

Nitrogen-Culture is absorbent cotton saturated with these germs, then dried. The cultures are accompanied with packages of chemical food which, when mixed together according to directions, produce vast numbers of these little nitrogen fixing bacteria. These sprinkled on the seed before planting will cause the bacteria to form abundant nodules on the roots, causing a profuse growth of the crop and adding nitrogen to the soil.

Little Labor, Time or Expense. The germs do the work and if the crop is well inoculated will add as much nitrogen to each acre of the soil as can be had in twenty dollars worth of the best commercial fertilizer.

No Longer an Experiment. Nitrogen-Culture has passed the experimental stage and is being used successfully in every state of the union and is considered by competent authorities to be worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the country.

What it Will Do. It will enable the seed sown to make a good stand, and can be used to make a thin stand thicker; will start a field of sickly alfalfa or clover to growing vigorously; makes the inoculated crop big and the following crops bigger.

Don't fail to get quick returns from Nitrogen-Culture by inoculating your peas, beans, peanuts or Soy beans.

PRICE LIST:

Each leguminous crop requires a special bacteria. In ordering name the kind of seed you wish to inoculate. Full instructions with every package.

We are ready to supply you with Nitrogen-Cultures for the following crops, cash to accompany order.

Alfalfa, per acre.....	\$1.50	Garden Peas, one-half acre.....	\$.75
Red Clover, per acre.....	1.50	Sweet Peas, one-half acre.....	.75
Crimson Clover, per acre.....	1.50	Cow Peas, one acre.....	1.50
White Clover or Alsike, per acre.....	1.50	Garden Beans—String, Kidney, Lima and Navy, one acre.....	1.50
Japan Clover, one acre.....	1.50	Horse Beans, one acre.....	1.50
Burr Clover, one acre.....	1.50	Velvet Beans, one acre.....	1.50
Vetch, one acre.....	1.50	Peanuts, one acre.....	1.50
Field Peas, one acre.....	1.50	Soy Beans	1.50

Five acre package, \$5.00. Larger quantities quoted on request. Sample packages of above varieties of bacteria, 50c.



Alfalfa.

Un-inoculated.	Inoculated.

USEFUL TABLES.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills.

	Hills.
Pole Beans	1 qt. to 50
Corn	1 qt. to 200
Cucumbers	1 oz. to 50
Watermelons	1 oz. to 30
Muskmelons	1 oz. to 60
Pumpkins	1 oz. to 20
Squash	1 oz. to 30
Okra	1 oz. to 100

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill.

	Feet of Drill.
Asparagus	1 oz. 50
Beet	1 oz. 60
Beans—dwarf	1 pt. 60
Carrot	1 oz. 150
Endive	1 oz. 100
Okra	1 oz. 40
Onions	1 oz. 50
Onion sets	1 oz. 20
Parsley	1 oz. 125
Parsnips	1 oz. 150
Peas	1 pt. 50
Radishes	1 oz. 100
Salsify	1 oz. 60
Spinach	1 oz. 100
Turnip	1 oz. 150

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distance.

Dist. apart.	No. Trees.	Dist. apart.	No. Trees.
1 foot.	43,500	9 feet.	537
1½ feet.	19,360	12 feet.	302
2 feet.	10,890	15 feet.	193
2½ feet.	6,960	18 feet.	134
3 feet.	4,840	21 feet.	98
4 feet.	2,632	24 feet.	75
5 feet.	1,740	27 feet.	59
6 feet.	1,210	38 feet.	40

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants.

	Plants.
Asparagus	1 oz. 300
Cabbage	1 oz. 2,000
Cauliflower	1 oz. 2,000
Celery	1 oz. 2,500
Leek	1 oz. 1,500
Endive	1 oz. 3,000
Egg Plant	1 oz. 1,000
Lettuce	1 oz. 3,000
Pepper	1 oz. 1,000
Tomato	1 oz. 1,300
Thyme	1 oz. 4,000
Sage	1 oz. 1,000
Savory	1 oz. 2,000
Marjoram	1 oz. 1,500
Rhubarb	1 oz. 500

Weights per Bushel and Amounts of Seed Sown to the Acre.

	Lbs. per bu.	No. Lbs. per Acre.
Alfalfa Clover	.60	20 to 30
Red Clover	.60	12 to 15
White Clover	.60	6 to 8
Alsike Clover	.60	6 to 8
Timothy	.45	10 to 15
Blue Grass	.14	30 to 40
Red Top	.14	20 to 30
Mixed Grasses	.14	30 to 40
English Rye Grass	.20	15 to 25
Oats	.32	32 to 64
Barley	.48	60 to 90
Corn	.56	8 to 12
Orchard Grass	.14	20 to 30
Hungarian	.48	25 to 35
Common Millet	.50	25 to 40
German Millet	.50	25 to 40
Hemp	.44	35 to 55
Flax	.56	30 to 40
Buckwheat	.50	25 to 50
Rye	.56	60 to 90
Wheat	.60	60 to 90
Sugar Cane for Fodder	.66	50 to 100
Peas, Field	.60	90 to 120
Top Onion Sets	.28	250 to 300

In Drills.

	No. Lbs. to Acre.
Dwarf Beans	75 to 90
Early Peas	65 to 85
Marrowfat Peas	60 to 80
Beets	6 to 8
Mangel Wurzel	4 to 6
Carrots	2 to 3
Onions	4 to 5
Onions for Sets	20 to 30
Onion Sets	300 to 350
Parsnips	4 to 5
Radishes	6 to 8
Rutabagas	1 to 1½
Spinach	8 to 10
Salsify	10 to 12

Number of Tree Seeds to the Pound.

	About.
American White Ash	10,000
Apple	12,000
Arbor Vitae American	300,000
Austrian Pine	25,000
Ailanthus	20,000
Balsam Fir	80,000
Black Cherry	4,000
Black or Yellow Locust	30,000
Box Elder	15,000
Catalpa Speciosa	20,000
Catalpa, Teas Japan	70,000
Cherry Pits	1,000
European Elm	50,000
European Linden	5,000
Gum, Eucalyptus	20,000
Hemlock Spruce	100,000
Hickory Nuts	50
Honey Locust	2,500
Mammoth Maple	7,000
Mulberry, all kinds	200,000
Norway Spruce	70,000
Osage Orange	10,000
Paw Paw	400
Peach	200
Pear and Quince	15,000
Red Cedar	8,000
Soft Maple	2,000
Sugar Maple	7,000
Sweet Chestnut	100
Sycamore Maple	6,000
Walnuts	25

Table to Assist Farmers and Gardeners in Making an Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal	.1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal	.1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal	.1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal	.1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal	.1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal	.1 acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal	1-3 acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal	1/4 acre

Weight of Different Manures to Apply to Different Crops per Acre.

	Stable	15 to 30 tons
Mangel Wurzel	Stable	20 to 30 tons
Carrots	Stable	12 to 20 tons
Beans	Stable	12 to 20 tons
Onions	Stable	25 to 40 tons
Nitrate of Soda and Potash		.250 lbs.
Salt		.250 to 500 lbs.
Soot		1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Concentrated Fertilizers for garden or field cultures		.500 to 800 lbs.

Maturity Table.

Beans, table use	40 to 50 days
Beets, table use	50 to 70 days
Cabbages, early, for cutting	70 to 80 days
Cabbages, late, for cutting	100 to 120 days
Carrots, table use	60 to 70 days
Celery, table use	120 to 140 days
Sweet Corn, table use	65 to 80 days
Cucumbers, table use	45 to 60 days
Lettuce, table use	40 to 50 days
Melons, table use	65 to 90 days
Onions, for storage	80 to 120 days
Peas, table use	50 to 70 days
Radishes, table use	25 to 45 days
Tomato, table use	90 to 100 days
Turnips, for storage	65 to 90 days

A FEW HINTS ON MAKING A GARDEN.

The soil for a vegetable or flower garden should be free from stones or stumps and easily cultivated. Wet land, that cannot be drained, should be avoided, as all crops suffer more from too much water than from drouth. Land which has a gently rolling or undulating surface, with a southern exposure, is the most desirable for general gardening operations, since it receives the full sunlight and allows the most perfect control of the water that falls upon it. It is not absolutely necessary that the exposure should be a southern, as good gardens are grown in any exposure, but a southern exposed ground can be worked sooner in the spring and, by so doing, raise 2 crops a year on the same ground. A garden should be cultivated often, as cultivation prevents evaporation and so saves the moisture in it. Water should not be applied unless the crop is suffering for it. Whenever the garden has been irrigated it should be cultivated, as soon as possible, to prevent the soil from baking. The water must be applied enough to nicely moisten the land, but avoid getting it water-soaked. The crops should be rotated to avoid insect enemies, to deepen the soil, and to use the plant food in the land to best advantage, since crops vary very much in the amount of the different elements which enter into their composition. Some plants feed largely near the surface, while others take their food mostly from a lower level. Root crops should not follow root crops, nor should vines follow vines for many years in succession on the same land. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potash are the most important elements in the composition of our cultivated plants, and must be furnished to the ground in a great quantity if good crops are expected.

Rotten stable manure contains the most of them, and must be put on the garden as often as possible. Horse manure, being loose and light, ferments very quickly, and, on this account, is better for early spring crops or to warm hot-beds, than other manures.

By the proper cultivation of the garden we accomplish three things: (1) The weeds are kept out so they do not shade the young plants, neither take away any plant food or moisture. (2) The surface of the soil is brought into best condition to resist drouth and to take in all the moisture from rains. (3) The inert plant food in the soil is made soluble by the combined actions of the sun and the air.

In order to secure a good germination of the seeds, they ought to be sown in mellow soil, and this pack around them just firm enough to bring it in good contact. Unless the seed is carefully and properly placed and covered, the crop cannot get a good start. Seeds will not sprout in the absence of air and, on that account, seeds that are sown too deep fail to come up.

In planting the garden it is important to put all the perennial crops, or all crops maturing at about the same time, together, so as to render the work of cultivating easier. Seeds have to be put in the ground at different times in the spring. Some can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, while others, such as beans, corn and all vines, must not go in till danger of frost is passed and the ground is warm.

Most people sow the seeds too deep, and then blame the **seedsmen** for selling **poor seeds**, when the **fault is theirs**. All small seeds, like cabbage, lettuce, onion, etc., should not be sown deeper than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and, in good many cases, when the spring is rather wet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch would be better. Beans will do best if sown about 2 inches, while sweet corn ought to be covered 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Peas are the only crop that will do well if planted more than 2 inches deep.

Anyone having a vegetable garden, and wishing to have early crops, ought to make a hot-bed to start the early plants in the months of February and March, and set them outside as soon as the weather permits. **Here are a few suggestions to a beginner, how to make a hot-bed:**

First pile up some fresh horse manure, not taking too much bedding, and wet it thoroughly. In two or three days it must be turned over, throwing the outside manure in the center of the new pile and breaking up all the lumps. It will have to be turned once more before it is ready to put in the bed. Dig a trench 5 feet 8 inches wide by 24 or 30 inches deep and any length desired. In the trench put the manure that has already been heated, putting a layer of 6 inches at one time, and then wetting it good, and keep putting 6-inch layers and wetting every time till you have two feet of manure, and then top it with 6 inches of well pulverized soil. Then make a frame with one or two-inch boards, 12 inches wide for the back, and 6 inches for the front, and cover with sash 3 by 6 feet. If you cannot get a glass sash, a wooden frame of same dimensions, covered with hot-bed cloth, will be almost as good. After the soil is on the manure, the bed will commence to heat up, but will be too hot to sow seeds, and it will take about a week before it is safe to sow it. Care should be taken to water the hot-bed enough, and ventilate it whenever the weather permits, or the plants will be liable to be damped off and die. Shutters and mats are used for covering the sash at night to prevent too rapid radiation of the heat. Manure stacked against the frame will help to keep the frost out.

Insects will attack the vegetable garden and some, as the cut worm, are hard to kill off. The only sure remedy against the cut worm is to envelop the stem of the plant with a piece of paper projecting a couple of inches above the ground and one-half inch in the ground.

Fleas, on turnip and cabbage, can be destroyed by using either powdered tobacco or **Slug-Shot**, and worms that eat the leaves will be destroyed by spraying the leaves above and underneath with **Kerosene Emulsion** or **Bordeaux Mixture**. **Kerosene Emulsion** is made by mixing thoroughly 15 to 20 per cent. of kerosene with 80 to 85 per cent. of clear water. On melon and squash vines 10 to 12 per cent. of kerosene is enough or it will burn the leaves. **Bordeaux Mixture** is made by slackening 4 to 8 pounds of quick-lime in one-half bucketful of water, adding 4 ounces of Paris Green and then mixing thoroughly with a barrel of water, into which has been dissolved 4 lbs. of copper sulphate (blue vitriol).

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON VEGETABLE CULTURE

For Market Gardeners and others. A book of 36 pages, by John M. Fitch. Price, by mail, 25c. Or will give as premium with orders for Garden Seeds in packages amounting to \$1.00 and over.



Seeds Post Paid by Mail

We will furnish Garden Seeds, at the prices on the following list, post paid, except heavy seeds, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets and Field Seeds. For these it will be necessary to add to the remittance 15 cents per quart and 8 cents per pound to cover postage. Half pounds sold at pound rate.

FOR SPECIAL PREMIUMS SEE INSIDE PAGE OF FRONT COVER

ARTICHOKE.

CULTURE. Sow in April in rich soil, and transplant the following spring to permanent beds (in rows or hills), three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Green Artichoke only gives a partial crop the first season, but the beds will remain in bearing for years. Protect in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. Produces large, globular heads; scales green shading to purple; best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

JERUSALEM. Tubers in season.

For full description and prices in quantities, see Roots in back part of catalogue.

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE. The seed should be sown in March or April, just as soon as the ground can be worked, in good, rich, mellow soil, in drills one foot apart, then covered from $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. The following spring the young plants should be set in their permanent places. The soil for them should be made as rich as possible, bearing in mind that the beds are to bear a good many years, and that it is easier to work in a good supply of manure before the plants are set than after. Dig a trench two feet deep, mix plenty manure with the top soil and fill the trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; then lay the plants, being careful to spread out the roots, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet each way, and then fill up the trench. Asparagus do best in light, well drained soils; they come sooner and send out more shoots than if planted in stiff, heavy soils. One ounce will produce about 300 plants, and it takes about 11 000 plants to cover one acre, if planted 2 feet each way.

For a full direction, how to grow asparagus, get our Asparagus Book, by Hexamer. Price, 50c.

CONGER'S COLOSSAL. The standard variety; of large size, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PALMETTO. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is very early, immensely productive, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY ARGENTEUIL. See novelty pages for description.

COLUMBIA MAMMOTH WHITE. An entirely new and magnificent variety, which is sure to be in great demand, because it furnishes white shoots which stay white as long as fit for use without earthing up or any other artificial blanching; and because it can be absolutely depended on to give 80 to 90 per cent. white plants from seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Roots of above varieties, 25c per dozen, \$1.25 per 100, by mail.
Prices for larger quantities on application.



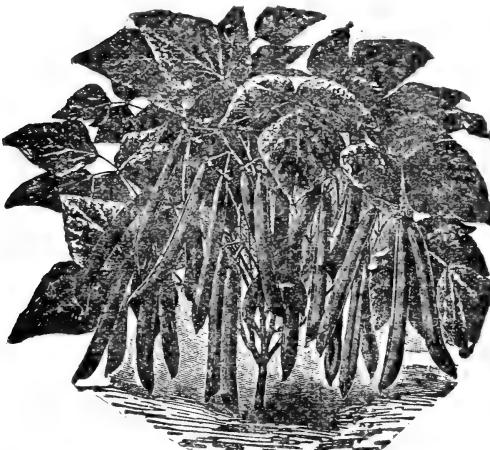
BEANS.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties.

Add 15c per qt. for postage.

CULTURE. Plant in drills about 2 inches deep and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil—the poorer the soil, the closer they can be planted; the plants should be about three inches apart. A succession of sowings can be made from the first week in May until August. One pint to 60 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels to an acre.

Green Pod Varieties.



Beans—Burpee's Stringless.

use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE MARROW. A large round oval white bean of excellent quality, shelled green or dry. Very tender, rich and one of the most productive beans grown. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; ¼ bu., \$1.25.

BROAD WINDSOR. This class is very hardy, and should be planted as soon as the soil is in good state in the spring. Plant four inches apart and two inches deep in hills four feet apart. To insure well filled pods, pinch off the tops as soon as pods begin to set. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.

WHITE KIDNEY. An excellent bean either shelled or dry, and one of the best for winter use. Bean long, large, white, kidney shaped. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 20c; ¼ bu., \$1.25.

Yellow Pod Varieties.

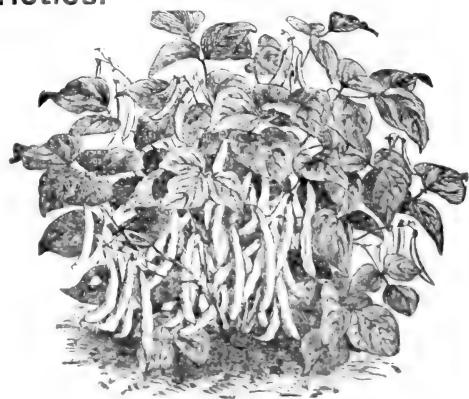
DWARF BLACK WAX. Known in many localities as Butter Beans. A very superior snap-short, ripening among the first earliest, and having the best characteristics. Pods round, yellowish white, fine flavor. Continues in bearing 40 days. Habit of vine, dwarf and compact. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX. A distinct extra early wax bean; vigorous and productive; pods large and of good color, growing uniform and well together. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.

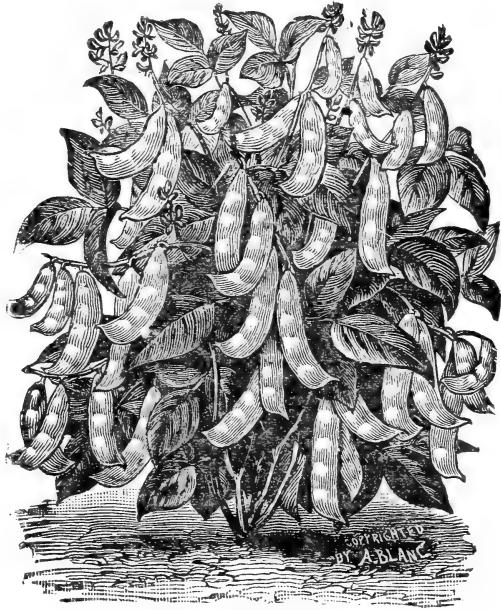
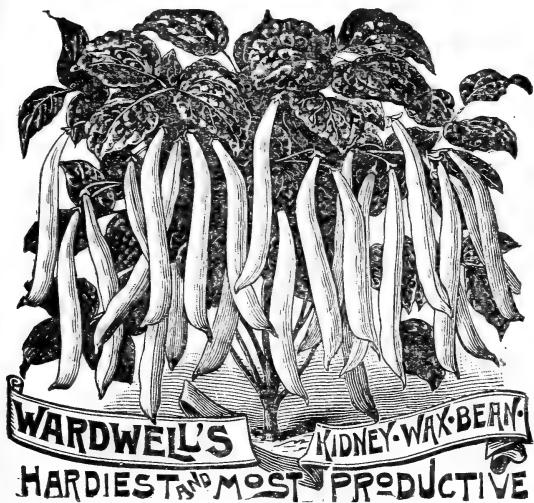
CURRIES RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX. We have found it as near rust-proof as any good wax bean can be; vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden wax color. As a Snap Bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use, it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf compact growth. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Immensely productive, bearing large, handsome, straight pods five to six inches in length. The pods are almost without strings when of good size; one of the best for canners, as it does not discolor. It is also a good shipper. The dry seed being white is desirable for winter. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.50.



Golden Wax.



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. We consider this new variety the best of all the wax beans. It is early as the Golden Wax; pods very large, long, tender, stringless and of a fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax and out-yields it by far. We recommend it highly, both for private and market garden. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.75.



CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn; pods short, round and tender; beans nearly oblong. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy, as the beans ripen. A very prolific sort, with showy pods. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

Beans—Bush Lima.

(Postage 15c per quart extra.)

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. The new Bush Lima grows without the aid of stakes or poles, is compact bush form, from fifteen to eighteen inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans. The New Bush Lima is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. It is the true bush form of the old Large Lima Pole Beans. It grows vigorously to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, forming a circular bush two to two and a half feet in diameter, yielding from fifty to one hundred fine pods similar to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

Beans—Pole or Running.

(Postage 15c per quart extra.)

Pole Beans should be more extensively used, as they can be planted with corn, which will furnish the support to climb on.

LARGE WHITE LIMA or BUTTER. Rich and finest flavor and estimated to be the best of pole beans. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the Large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

CAROLINA. A small variety of Lima, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season and more prolific in pod. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

LAZY WIFE. This sort is popular in many localities. As its name indicates, a handful of choice, stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good dry bean for winter use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY. A showy bean, maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red, valued either as a snap or for shelling. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. The early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are six to eight inches long, borne in clusters of three to six, and are of a beautiful golden yellow color and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used shelled or as a string bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 1/4 bu., \$1.50.

WHITE CREAM BEAN. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing round, quite fleshy pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps, and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when snaped green, but are of very superior quality baked. Seeds small, oval, very white and hard. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 1/4 bu., \$1.50.

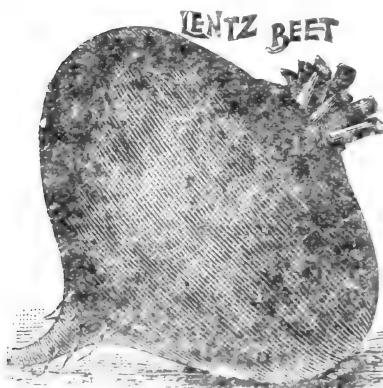
Flowering Bean.

SCARLET RUNNER OR FLOWERING BEAN. Very desirable for trellis, or to cover old fences, etc. While the green seed pods are edible, the attractiveness is the profuse blossoms. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c.

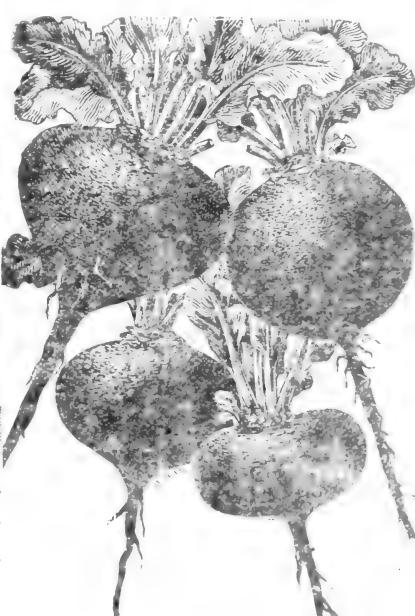
Market Gardeners using Beans in larger quantities than priced herein will do well to ask for
MARKET GARDENER'S LIST.

BEETS.

CULTURE. Beets require a deep, rich, mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about 1 inch deep, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce to 60 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to an acre. If for sugar factory, from 15 to 20 pounds; small beets contain more sugar than large ones, hence the need to sow thickly.



THE LENTZ. It is as early as the Egyptian, flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young; very productive, good keeper, and will produce a crop in six weeks from the time of planting the seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Blood Turnip.
Crosby's Egyptian.



Eclipse.
Egyptian.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. Very early, of handsome round shape; the skin is very deep, blood-red in color; the flesh is also very dark and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

ECLIPSE. It is nearly as early as Egyptian and much more desirable, owing to its globe shape, great smoothness and regularity, having a firm, small top, very sweet, fine, and dark blood color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EARLY BLOOD RED TURNIP. Here we have the old standby, the turnip beet, with its dark red color, well known to so many homesteads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

JOHNSON'S DARK LEAVED GLOBE. Has not even a dark leaf, but is equal in the color of the flesh to any early kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. The earliest and best turnip-shape beet in the market, being more globular than its parent, the Early Egyptian. Market gardeners should take no other variety for early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. An extra early turnip-shape variety; has small top and grows quickly. The flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

DETROIT DARK RED. A choice strain of dark red turnip-beet; one globular or oval, smooth roots, with small tops; skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, tender and sweet. Extremely popular for market and canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

HALF LONG BEET. A new variety which has given excellent satisfaction and having had frequent calls for a beet of a half long type we have added it to our list. It is becoming very popular and will give a much larger crop per acre than the turnip-rooted varieties, as it does not require so much space in the rows. Price, per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

LONG BLOOD RED. An old standard variety, used for table and cattle; resists drouth better than any of the other varieties of beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet; grows entirely under ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

SWISS CHARD or SILVER BEET. A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beets for greens. If sown at the same time, it will be fit to use before them. Later the plants form broad flat, beautifully white and wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets and asparagus tips or pickled. We recommend all our customers to try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

FOLIAGE BEETS. A species of Swiss Chard in various colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mangel Wurzels and Sugar Beets for Stock Feeding.

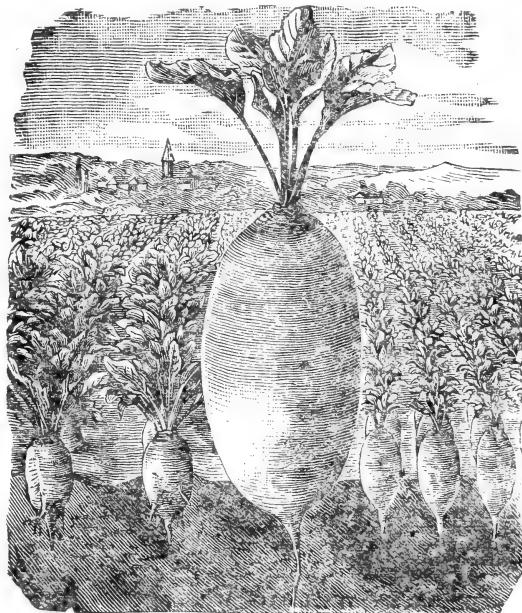
CULTURE. They require a soil plowed deeper and the drills further apart than garden beets. Sow in April or beginning of May in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and when 4 or 5 inches high thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes, dig up the roots, cut tops off and pile them about 5 or 6 feet deep on a raised and sloping situation and covering at first with straw or hay and 1 inch of earth. As it gets colder increase to 5 or 6 inches; by so doing all danger of heating is obviated and the roots keep till next summer. Four to 5 pounds to one acre.

Prices for all the following Sugar and Mangel Beet Seeds: Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c, postpaid. If not prepaid, 1 lb. pkg., 30c; 3 lb. pkg., 80c; 5 lb. pkg., \$1.25; 10 lb. lots at 20c a lb.; 25 lb. lots at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb.; 50 lb. lots at 16c a lb.; 100 lbs. at 14c.

For larger quantities please correspond with us.



Mangel Wurzel—Mammoth Long Red.



Golden Tankard—Mangel Wurzel.

RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL. A large round variety, of excellent quality, productive and a good keeper; color, light red, flesh white; better adapted to shallow soil than the long varieties.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL. More delicate than the long red; more easily pulled.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL. This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable varieties to grow for stock, as it is an enormous cropper, and said to be one of the most nutritious Mangels in cultivation. Color, bright yellow.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL. A particularly fine stock of Mangel. The roots attain enormous size, smooth and regular in shape.

RED TOP SUGAR BEET. It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots rather large, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet.



Sugar Beet.

SILESIAN SUGAR. This is the old well known form of sugar beet long raised in this country for feeding.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR. A variety out of which much sugar has been made; skin cream color; flesh white; an average of 15 tons per acre can be produced.

WHITE KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET. This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground, and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about 16 tons to the acre, containing 15 to 16 per cent. of sugar.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR. This beet will yield almost as much in bulk as the best mangels, and contains as large percentage of sugar. The roots are smooth, broad at the shoulder and gradually taper to the base. They grow with a considerable portion above the soil and are easily harvested. Light green foliage, smooth whitish green skin and crisp, snow white flesh. Highly recommended by agricultural stations as a stock-feeding beet.

BROCCOLI.

CULTURE. Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as cabbage. The Broccoli is a species of cauliflower, but more hardy and coarser grained; does best in a cool, moist climate. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during the winter.

LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

PURPLE CAFE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

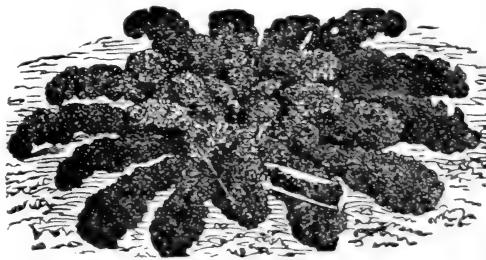
CULTURE. Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers from the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring; transplant and manage as winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

DWARF GREEN GERMAN. Sow in the spring for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific, flavor similar to cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DWARF PURPLE GERMAN. A variety of the preceding, and identical with it, except in color, which is a beautiful deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

TALL GREEN CURLLED or SCOTCH. This is one of the most popular varieties. It is very hardy, and is much improved by frost. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Dwarf German.

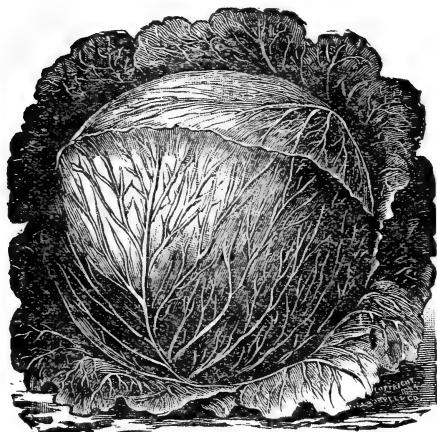
CABBAGE.

CULTURE. For early cabbages sow the seed in a hot bed, in March or April, covering the seed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and, when big enough, transplant to another bed. As soon as the ground is in a good condition, transplant, outside, in rows 2 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in the row. The soil should be mellow, rich and well drained. For late crop the seed can be sown in a cold frame, or even in the open ground, and then transplanted in rows 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, so as to be able to work with a horse and cultivator. One ounce of saltpeter dissolved in 3 gallons of water sprinkled over the cabbage or cauliflower will destroy the green worm. The liquid, being clear, does not color the cauliflower or cabbage heads. Fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust, sifted on the young plants, as soon as the fleas appear on the ground, will prevent them from doing any harm. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants. About 16,000 early or 8,000 late cabbages plant one acre.

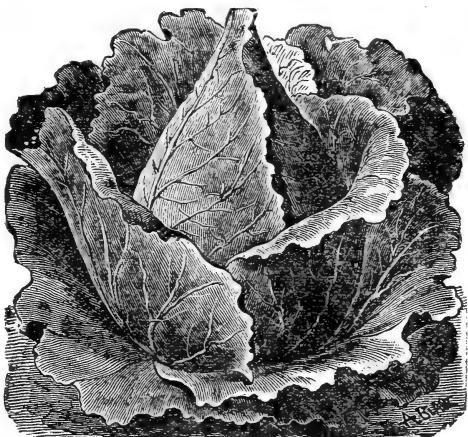
We sell for 30c a book giving full directions how to grow Cabbage and Cauliflower for Profit, by Lupton.



Extra Early Express.



Surehead.



Early Winningstadt.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. See Novelty pages.

THE GLORY. One of the earliest, with large solid round heads. The plants are somewhat pale green and make very little outside leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ALL-HEAD EARLY. It is among the earliest of the large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS. Produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days from sowing seed. Does not form as large a head as the "Etampes," but is several days earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES. One of the earliest cabbages, producing well formed conical heads, remarkably large for so early a ripener. Whoever plants it will be amazed in its early maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY YORK. This is one of the earliest varieties—deficient, however, in size, and without ability to stand the heat of the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. A well known and very popular early variety; in season, very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical; leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH. Has succeeded admirably on account of its ability to resist heat; it never flaws under the severest sun and produces very fine large heads after the earliest sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

TRUE JERSEY WAKEFIELD. This is an admirable sort, and fully sustains all we have heretofore said in its favor as a variety suited to the family and market garden. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Our seed is true Long Island grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

EARLY SPRING CABBAGE. Its great value lies in its being a first early flat cabbage, a type much preferred over the pointed heads by many. It is of the type of the Early "All-Head," resembling it in habit of growth, but is smaller, and is nearly as early as the Wakefield. The heads have few outside leaves, and these are small and grow so close to the head that they can be planted very close together. It is round in shape, slightly flattened, very solid even before the cabbages attain their mature size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY SUMMER. This variety is about five days later than the Wakefield, but being fully double the size it may be classed as the best Large Early Cabbage; in weight it is equal to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves enable it to be planted nearly as close as the Wakefield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS. A new Drumhead Cabbage as early and every way as good as Early Summer, but yielding heads from a third to a half as large again. This new cabbage, while it matures a day or two later in the spring, when planted in July, matures a day or two earlier than Early Summer in the fall, so that it will average as early, while the solid heads are from a third to a half as large again, and they are as good for winter as for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads, large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. With a good cultivation, on moist, rich ground, ninety-five in a hundred will head up hard and fine. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK. This is a good second early variety, low on the stump, heads solid and compact, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each, and is sure to head. From seed sown in March good size heads can be marketed in June. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

THE DANISH BALL HEAD OR HOLLAND-ER CABBAGE. This variety, known as Ball Head, has been selected and brought to perfection for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for winter use. Bears shipping well, and keeps far into the spring. Heads round as a ball, extremely solid and fine grained, excellent cooking qualities. Our largest cabbage growers have had best returns from the Hollander. Takes full season to make matured heads. Order the *Genuine Hollander* of us, and don't be fooled into buying so-called Hollander at low prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

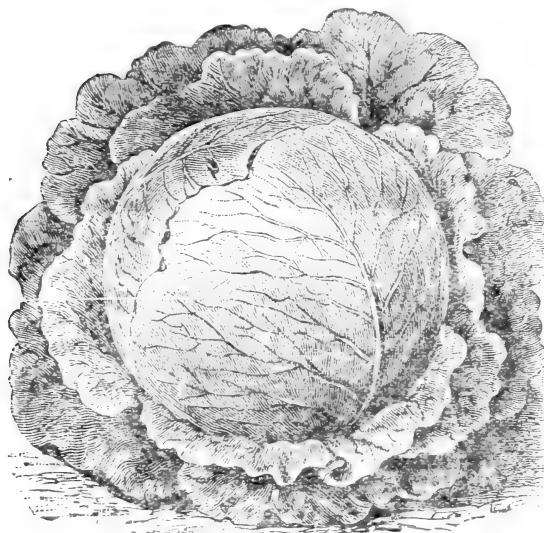
SUREHEAD. Produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops. It is uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, and ordinarily weighs from 10 to 15 pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well and is good for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY. An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equalled by none. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

LATE LARGE DRUMHEAD. This is also a very large fall and winter variety. It is similar in most respects to the Premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top. It is also generally longer in stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD. This is without doubt the largest variety in the world of the cabbage family. Under high culture it is compact, hard, and its size indeed mammoth, ranging from that of a half bushel measure to that of a two-bushel basket. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



Cabbage—Danish Ball Head.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE. The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from a drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower Maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, when cooled take a large spoon, or something that will hold the one-hundredth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground. One ounce of seed produces 1,500 good plants; 15,000 plants will cover one acre. For full directions how to grow cauliflower for profit get our book on Cabbage and Cauliflower, by Lupton, 30c postpaid.

EARLY PARIS. A most excellent French variety, and the popular early sort in the Paris markets. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early it must always be a favorite. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.



Early Paris.



Early Danish Snowball.

EARLY DANISH SNOWBALL. This variety, by innumerable trials, has established the claims made for it. The plants are very dwarf. The outer leaves are erect. The inner ones lap over the head so as to completely shade from the sun. We think it equal to the Henderson Snowball in every respect, and consider it a valuable market variety for early and late. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT (Selected). This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid, pure white heads of superior quality. Planted in rich soil early in the spring, heads 8 to 10 inches in diameter, can be marketed in July. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$10.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain for a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25.

We grow large quantities of Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants, usually ready through April, May and June. See page 72.

CARROTS.

CULTURE. The carrot, like other root crops, delights in a sandy loam, deeply tilled. For early crops, sow in spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order; for late crops they may be sown any time until the middle of June. Sow in rows, about 15 inches apart, thinning out to 3 inches between plants. Do not cover more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds to an acre.

LARGE YELLOW AUSTRALIAN. See Novelties.

EXTRA EARLY SHORT FORCING. An excellent forcing variety, very tender and fine flavor; small growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

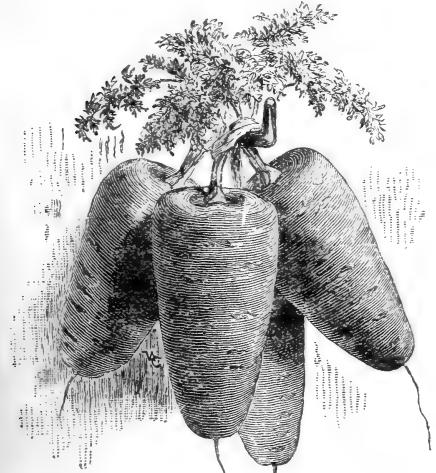
EARLY SCARLET HORN. A very early variety. Recommended for the market and family garden. Texture fine, very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

OX-HEART OR GUERANDE. This new French carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 or 4 inches at the neck, and of most beautiful shape and rich orange color. It is of extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

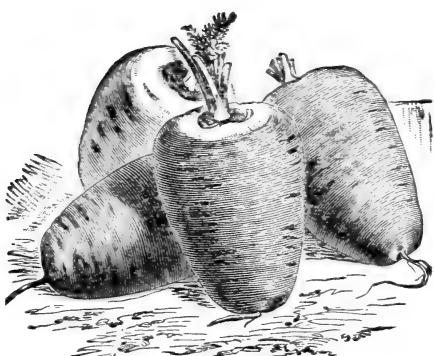
CHANTENAY. One of the most perfect and uniform in shape, smooth, heavy yielder, and of fine table qualities. It grows 5 or 6 inches long; is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

DANVERS HALF LONG. Admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer, the best of all for the stock-breeder, and valuable to the market gardener. With this variety the planter secures the largest return to the acre with the least difficulty of harvesting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

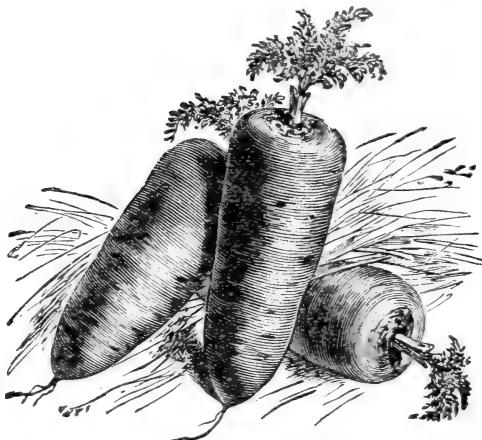
HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. Top medium, finely divided, dark; roots medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Carrot—Chantenay or Model.



Carrot—Ox Heart.



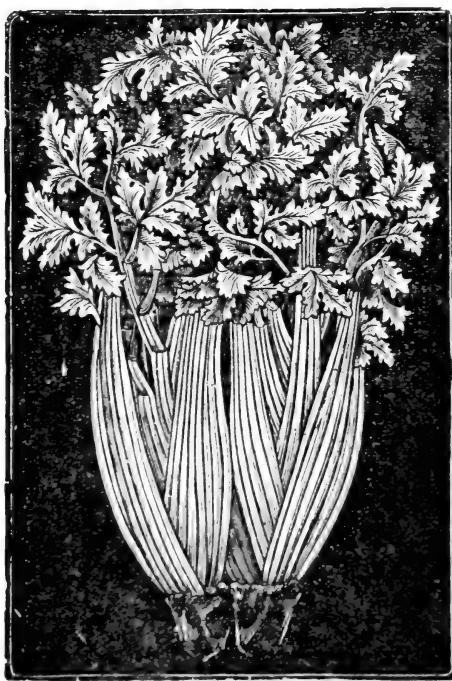
Carrot—Danvers.

LONG ORANGE. The old stand-by, both for table use and for stock-feeding for late summer and winter. Fed to milk cows it increases the flow of rich milk, and imparts to the butter in winter a fresh flavor and golden color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top. It will grow to a very large size on light, rich soil and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse; is raised exclusively for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN. Same as above, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CELERY.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

CULTURE. For early celery the seed is sown in February or March, in a hot-bed, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart, and covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep. When fairly out of seed leaf, they are transplanted in another bed, or can be thinned out to 2 or 3 inches in the row and left growing till needed to plant outside. In April they are planted in the field, in rows, 18 to 20 inches apart, and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants, but be sure not to let the earth get into the heart. The soil should be made very rich and the plants will have to be earthened up three or four times during their growth. The summer varieties, such as Golden Self Blanching and White Plume, do not need any more care to bleach, but the winter varieties need to be banked up. Celery needs more water than other garden crops, and, if allowed to suffer from want of water, is liable to get soft. For winter use, sow the seed outside in latter part of April or beginning of May, in beds, and transplant, in the field, in July. The rows should be two feet apart, if the roots are to be dug out and put in trenches to bleach, or four feet apart if wanted to bleach on the same place where grown. When cold weather sets in, dig a trench in a high and well drained place, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. Set your plants closely in it and cover gradually with straw or hay and earth, as the weather gets colder. The top of the trench should be sloping to allow water to run off. One ounce of seed produces 2,500 plants and it takes about 42,000 plants to set one acre if rows are 2 feet apart. Get "Celery for Profit," by T. Greiner. Our price is 20c postpaid.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The plant is of a beautiful appearance, of close habit, and compact growth and straight, vigorous stalks. The ribs are perfectly solid, crisp, brittle, and of delicate flavor, surpassed by no other variety, while it has the decided merit of being self-blanching to a very remarkable degree. Our stock of this variety is selected with special care in France. It is the strain for market gardeners, also for family garden. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

PINK PLUME. This is identical in all respects, except in coloring, with the popular White Plume; the leaf stalks being heavily tinged with red. When properly blanched this fades to a faint pink tint in the ribs of the silvery white stalks, and is also delicately shaded in the leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

WHITE PLUME. This celery is valued because, naturally the stalks and portions of the inner leaves and heart are white, by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is completed. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor, and very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00



Celeriac.

HALF DWARF. When blanched it is of a yellowish-white, making it very ornamental for the table; is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch grown under the same conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

GIANT PASCAL. This is a green leaved variety. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp, and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equalled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture, this variety will give the best satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

GOLDEN HEART. A very popular and distinct variety. In habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. It is entirely solid, of excellent flavor, and keeps well during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

CELERIAC or TURNIP-ROOTED. Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped, very smooth, tender, and marrow like. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CELERIAC PLANTS can be supplied in June and July.

CHICORY.

LARGE ROOTED. A hardy plant, introduced from and much used in Europe as a substitute for coffee; large quantities of prepared root are exported to this country. May be used to good advantage and pay a large profit, as its culture is simple. In the fall the roots required to be taken up and cut into small pieces and put where they will dry, requiring the same treatment used for drying apples. When required for use, it should be roasted and ground like coffee. Requires similar treatment to carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

CHIVES.

The chives are small and not very important members of the onion tribe, quite hardy everywhere. The leaves are slender and appear very early in the spring, and may be shorn several times during the season. They are propagated by divisions of the root. The chives make the very best border for beds in the vegetable garden, and are not only ornamental, bearing pink flowers and a mass of green leaves, but equal the onion for flavoring soups and salads. Roots, 20c per bunch, postpaid.



Corn Salad.

COLLARDS.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN or CREEOLE. This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves the quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CORN SALAD.

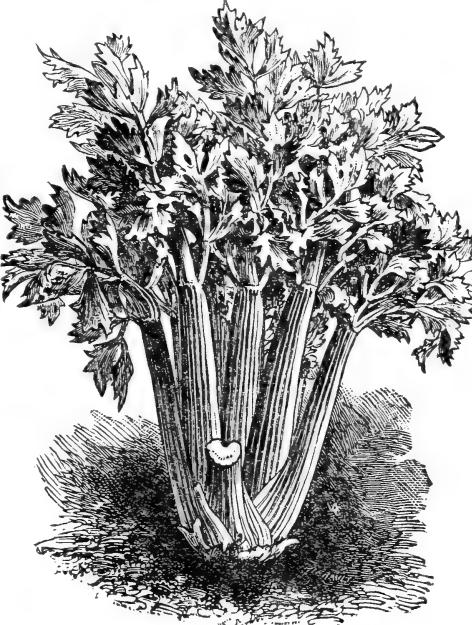
BROAD LEAVED. Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow thickly in drills; cover slightly first of autumn and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe winter, or sow in a cold frame, covered in winter as may be convenient—thus is accessible, even when deep snow prevails. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Used as a small salad. Sow very thickly in shallow drills, on a smooth surface, at short intervals throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

CRESS—TRUE WATER.

Is quite distinct from the Garden Cress, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Giant Pascal.



Cress or Pepper Grass.

SWEET CORN.

Add 15c per quart for postage.

CULTURE. All varieties of sweet corn may be either sown in rows, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the seeds planted about eight inches in the row, or planted in hills at a distance of three or four feet each way, according to the variety grown or the richness of the soil in which it is planted. Sweet corn should not be planted deeper than one inch to one inch and a half, as it is liable to rot in the ground. Hoe often, drawing the earth against the stems and break off the side shoots. One quart to 300 hills. About one-fourth bushel will plant one acre in drills.

WHITE MEXICAN. See novelties.

EARLY EVERGREEN.

See novelties.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.

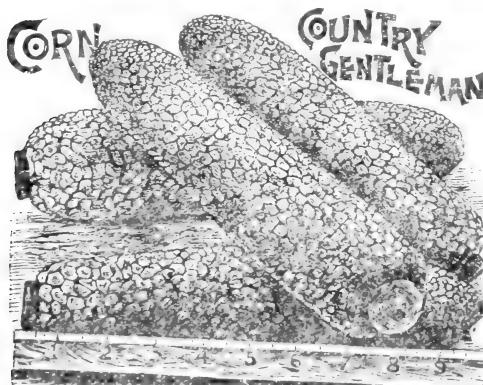
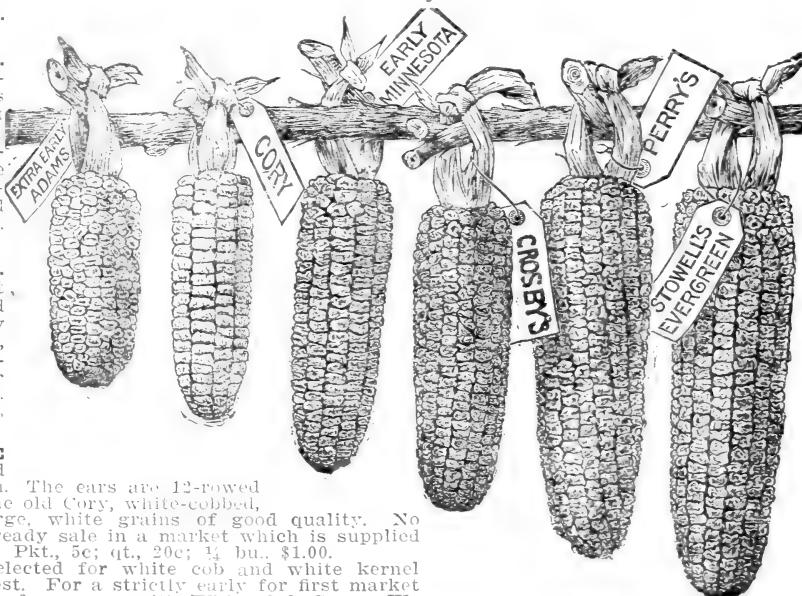
One of the earliest, maturing for table in sixty days after germination. Height of stalk 3 feet; not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition, so very early in the season. Of weak habit, requiring good cultivation and land of high fertility. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c.

EARLY MINNESOTA.

This is among the earliest, of the sugar varieties, and is much esteemed, not only because it matures early, but for its excellent qualities as well. Ears rather small, long and pointed. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The largest and best extra early sweet corn. The ears are 12-rowed and very much larger than the old Cory, white-cobbed, and covered with very large, white grains of good quality. No other sweet corn will find ready sale in a market which is supplied with this splendid variety. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

WHITE COB CORY. Selected for white cob and white kernel from the original and earliest. For a strictly early for first market and home use, you can't be far wrong with White Cob Cory. We offer northern grown extra early matured seed. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.



PERRY'S HYBRID. A very fine early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota, and ears much larger, each containing 12 to 14 rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is reddish. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EARLY. Most excellent variety and remarkably early. Ears of large size, medium length, sweet, rich and delicate. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the great merit of the Country Gentleman corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remains for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c.

MAMMOTH EVERGREEN. This produces the largest ears of any sweet corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as 2 to 3 pounds; quality is very sweet and luscious. It ripens a little later than the Stowells, and the cobs are large; the kernels are flatter. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

EGYPTIAN. It is of vigorous habit, the stalks averaging about seven feet in height. Ears large and good for canning. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

BLACK MEXICAN. The sweetest and most desirable for family use. When dry the kernels are black. The corn is not equalled in tenderness and sweetness by any other sort. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

Parties desiring Sweet Corn to sow thickly for fodder will do well to write us. We always have lots very suitable for that purpose.

POP CORN.

Postage, 15c per quart extra.

WHITE PEARL. Our common market variety. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c.

WHITE RICE. A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. The stalks grow 6 feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of 1 inch. Pkt., 5c; qt., 20c.

SELECTED FIELD CORN SEED.

Postage, 15c per quart extra.

ASK FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN (90 days). This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging one foot in length and about two inches in diameter, weighing one pound and upwards. The ears are very uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing for us this year in ninety days, and looks as pretty as the Golden Beauty Corn. Stalks grow about eight feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantities of fodder. Have grown it for several years and find it to be a heavy yelder and can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large early yellow corn. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

IOWA SILVER MINE CORN (90 days). The stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet, and set the ears about three and a half to four feet from the ground. The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length, and often weigh one and a half pounds. They are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about ninety days, being about one week earlier than Champion White Pearl. It is the heaviest yelder we know, having yielded over 200 bushels to the acre. Seventy pounds of ears will make sixty-two pounds of corn. It is entirely distinct and will give satisfaction. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

KING OF THE EARLIEST (85 days). The earliest dent variety, ripening in 85 days, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of dent or flint corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rows, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

FORSYTHE'S FAVORITE (95 days). Widely advertised as the most prolific white corn grown. It is a medium early variety; has yielded over 100 bushels to the acre, the ears are very large, grain deep and pure white. Have grown it for several years; it does well and can recommend it highly. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 days). This variety has smaller ears than late kinds, but is valuable to grow, as it matures earlier. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 1. The ears have from fourteen to sixteen rows, growing eight to ten inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow six to eight feet in height, producing one or two good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care, from the original stock. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

IMPROVED LEAMING (90 days). This is one of the earliest yellow dent corns in cultivation, ripening in 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the yellow Canada and flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. It is extra early and not a hard, flinty corn. The ears are large and handsome, with deep, large grains; orange yellow color and red cob. Stalks medium size, tapering gradually, producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easily. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (100 days). The stock is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stock, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. Two grains will more than span the cob. The cob is small. By a test, seventy ears weighed eighty-seven and one-half pounds, of which the cobs alone weighed only seven pounds. It makes a superior quality of corn meal, and grades No. 1 white in any market. It matures early. We recommend it highly. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

EARLY MASTODON (100 days). This new variety has the largest ear and largest grain of any early dent corn. It grows strong, rank, quick, and makes the finest shell corn of all, being purely dent of two shades of white and yellow. Can be grown with equal success in all sections. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

BLOODY BUTCHER (100 days). This corn resists the drouth better than any other variety. Ears long, and of perfect shape. Grain deep, yellow, mottled with red, having the appearance of being spotted with blood. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

HICKORY KING (110 days). This new corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a white corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive white field corn. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks, no matter how thin the soil, and both ends of the ear are filled full out. A single grain will completely cover the cob of any ear broken in half. If both shells and husks easily, and will make more shelled corn to a given bulk or ears than any other variety. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

WHITE KANSAS KING (110 days). This new variety is the result of careful breeding of Champion White Pearl to Hickory King. It has medium high and very strong stock, and stands heavy winds and storms without being blown down. The ears set on heavy stems. It bears generally two ears to the stalk, and had some with as many as four to the stalk. The grains are long shaped like Champion White Pearl and the cob is small like Hickory King. The ears weigh heavy, averaging nearly one pound each, and have ten to fourteen rows. This corn husks easy. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (110 days). The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect present as perfect a type as could be possible to have. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in 100 to 110 days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

IOWA GOLD MINE (90 days). It is early, ripening in about 100 days, ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep; cob small, and therefore dries out very quickly. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

BRAZILIAN or STOOLING FLOUR CORN. This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two or three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn, and more bushels in shelled corn, containing a much larger quantity of starch than any other corn, and ground and bolted by the same process as wheat, yields a finer flour that will make bread, biscuits, etc., as good as those made of wheat flour, also used largely for roasting ears. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

LEGAL TENDER (100 days). This corn is productive and of uniform pure yellow color, ear very large and a long and a deep grain on a small cob. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE (100 days). Medium late, suited to bottom lands and favorable conditions. The ear is well proportioned and is well rounded at butt and tip. The color is cream white and the indentation varies from medium to rough. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

MC AULEY (100 days). Rather late maturing and large growing variety. Ears of medium size, cream white in color, with butts and tips only medium well rounded, indentation medium rough. The kernels are compact and of good length and shape. An excellent corn. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 40c; bu., \$1.00.

HILDRETH (100 days). This corn is a very large growing late maturing variety. The ear is large and well rounded at butt and tip. The kernels are inclined to be small, but are very deep. Indentation medium rough; color, deep golden yellow. Qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

We expect to be able to supply the following varieties of corn on "selected ears:" Boone County White, McAuley, Forsythe's Favorite, Hickory King, Legal Tender, Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, Golden Beauty, Leaming, Stoeling Flour, for \$1.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. crate; \$2.00 per bu. crate.

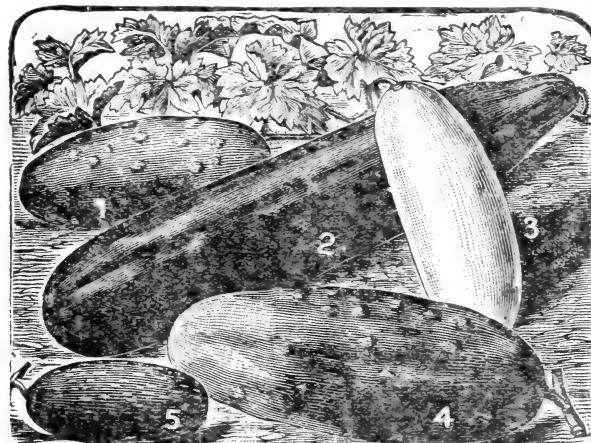
CUCUMBERS.

CULTURE. Drop in hills 4 to 6 feet apart, as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm. Scatter 8 or 10 seeds to a hill and cover half an inch deep, and pat it down with a hoe. Hoe often, and when out of danger of insects, thin to 4 plants to a hill. June to July is the time to sow for pickling. One ounce to 50 hills; two pounds to an acre.

DAVIS PERFECT. See novelties.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. **In this country this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE. A selected strain of the White Spine. Is very uniform in size and exceedingly early, at the same time makes long growth—10 to 12 inches. The variety for forcing and early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



1. Early Frame.

4. White Spine.

2. Long Green.

5. Chicago Pickling.

les, for which it is used extensively in New York state. **BOSTON PICKLING.** A distinct variety which has obtained a great degree of popularity in Boston market as a pickle. Medium long; a great producer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING. Very popular with Chicago market gardeners and exclusively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

COOL AND CRISP. The peculiar feature of this variety is the knobs or protuberances, upon which the spines are placed, are very prominent, giving an attractive appearance. This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers, will become a standard sort. Dark green, almost black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. While all cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more running in its habit. It quickly climbs on poles or trellises same as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. Quality is splendid. Well adapted for pickling as well as for slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber trained on a pole or a fence will be apparent to all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

NEW EVERBEARING. It is of small size, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickle. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vine continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other sorts. The one vine exhibits at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color and just the size for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Unquestionably this is the most popular general purpose cucumber in the West. When matured is 9 to 12 inches long, very solid and crisp, retains its dark green color until nearly ripe. One of the best for small pickles if picked promptly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN. This variety, used exclusively for pickling, is a species distinct from the common cucumber. It is very small, length from 2 to 3 inches, a strong growing sort, and should be planted 5 feet apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

HORNED AFRICAN. Is a very ornamental vine, producing an excellent fruit, 4 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, covered with strong horns and, when ripe, will turn to a brilliant orange color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Endive—Green Curled.

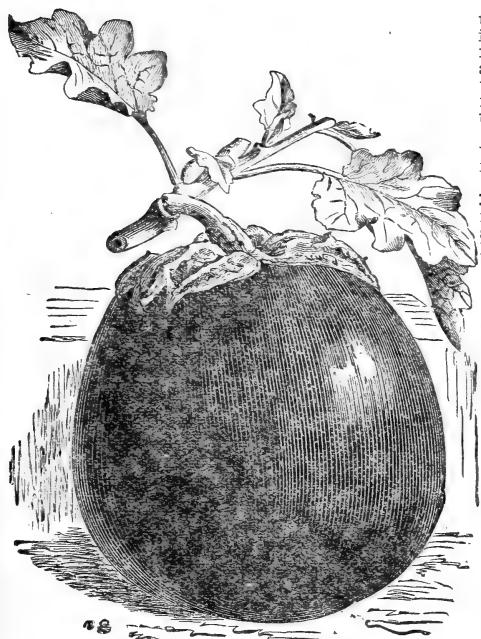
SLUG SHOT POWDER will drive off bugs from your cucumber vines. See back part of catalogue.

ENDIVE.

GREEN CURLED. A desirable salad, when bleached by exclusion from the sun. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. A larger than the variety; very productive and one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

EGG PLANT.



Egg Plant—New York Improved.

CULTURE. Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring; thin them out as soon as big enough to be handled to 3 or 4 inches each way, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside till nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth, and it will take 2 or 3 weeks before they get over it. Hoe often and hill up gradually till they blossom. One ounce to 1,500 plants.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. This is the earliest variety; very hardy and productive; fruit long and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—LARGE, PURPLE, SPINELESS. This variety has about superseded all others both for market and home garden; a favorite everywhere. Our stock is extra selected direct from the best growers in New Jersey. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Horse Radish.



Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

KOHL-RABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CULTURE. Sow in the spring in rows 18 inches apart; afterwards thin to 8 or 10 inches in the row. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb, formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. One ounce produces 2,000 plants.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Same as above, only differs in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

WHITE GIANT. A good sort for summer and autumn use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

PURPLE GIANT. Differs from the preceding in color only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse radish produces no seed, but is grown from pieces of the root.

CULTURE. Mark off rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Small roots, 20c per dozen, 85c per 100, postpaid. **If wanted in quantity, ask for special prices.**

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. Lb., 30c; 3 lbs. for 80c, postpaid. Write for prices on large lots.

LEEK.

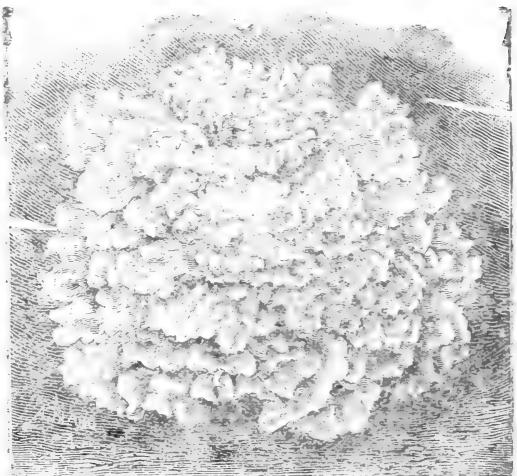
CULTURE. A hardy species of onion, sown in drills or broadcast. When 6 inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. One ounce to 1,000 plants.

LARGE LONDON or SCOTCH FLAG. This leek, aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked like green peas. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Large London or Scotch Flag.

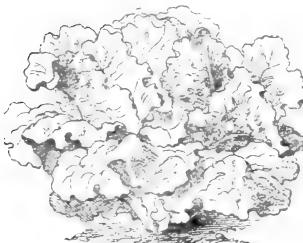
LETTUCE.



Grand Rapids.

CULTURE. The early sowing may be made under glass, in January or February, keeping the plants thin and admitting plenty of air, every fine day. For a succession, outside, sow every two weeks, as soon as the ground is open, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed about one-quarter of an inch deep and thinning out to 6 or 8 inches in the row. For a cut salad sow thicker and do not thin out. They do best in a rich and moist soil. One ounce to 3,000 plants.

Curled or Loose Leaved Varieties.



Lettuce—Black-Seeded Simpson.

GRAND RAPIDS. As a lettuce for green house forcing, this variety undoubtably stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot, and setting for some days after being fit to eat. The plant is upright, and forms a loose head or cluster of large, yellowish green leaves, slightly crimped and blist red and rather thin. It will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. The leaves of this variety are very large and form a compact mass rather than a distinct head. Good for forcing or growing outside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. One of the best early sorts for market or family use. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN. The old favorite; of dwarf, compact habit, and quick growth; crisp, golden leaves with finely curled edges. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

BARTELDES' "FRENCH FORCING" LETTUCE. For several seasons we have experimented with many strains of lettuce to secure a variety that is especially suited to growing in hot beds and green houses in winter months. We have now secured this French variety that we believe suits our trade better than any variety ever yet introduced. It is sufficiently early to be attractive, yet needs a reasonably solid head with scarcely any outside leaves. Its solid, upright shape allows of close planting, and less risk of rotting on lower leaves. 1 lb. best pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

BARTELDES' DENVER MARKET. It is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large, solid heads of a good, light green color, and is very slow to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistred, and very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. By these blistred leaves it distinguishes itself from any other kind of head lettuce now grown. Buy from us, and get the true stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 81.50.

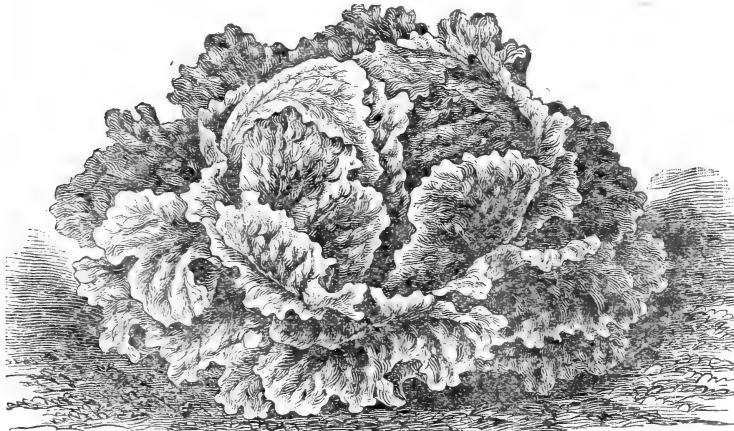
DENVER MARKET FORCING. A stock selected expressly for growing under glass. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., 81.50.

BIG BOSTON. This new variety resembles the well known Boston Market Lettuce, but produces heads almost double the size and matures a week later. It endures hot weather exceedingly well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 81.50.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD. It forms a large head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head, but slow to seed, of superior flavor, and very tender. 1 lb. 80c.



Lettuce—Big Boston.



Lettuce—California Cream Butter.

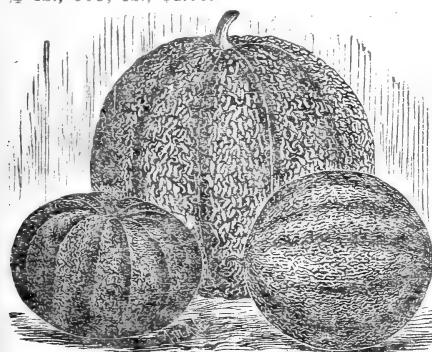
HANSON. The heads are of very large size, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves; heads weigh $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds and measure about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Color, green outside and white within; free from any bitter, unpleasant taste. Not recommended for forcing, but has few superiors for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

GOLDEN YELLOW STONE-HEAD. A sure-heading forcing variety of quick growth. The heads are of medium size, solid and most beautifully colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

NEW YORK MARKET. Heads almost as solid as an early summer cabbage, which, in general form, it somewhat resembles. It bleaches itself naturally, is crisp, tender and of excellent flavor, and entirely free from bitterness. The color is distinct in shade from any other lettuce, and may be described as a clear, deep apple green. On the inside, yellowish-white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

SILVER BALL. This lettuce produces a beautiful head, very firm, solid and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. The head is of an attractive silvery white color, very rich, buttery and most delicious flavor. It comes early, and stands a long while before going to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE. The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

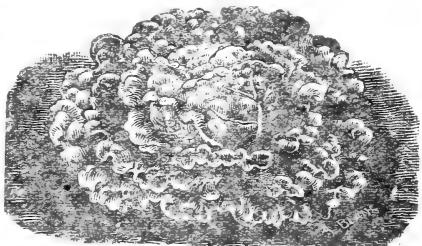


Netted Nutmeg, Hackensack and Extra Early Citron.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Heads large, round and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early, and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

EARLY TENNIS BALL. One of the best varieties of head or cabbage lettuce for growing under glass. Very hardy. Leaves thick, crisp and tender, forming under glass a compact head, but apt, unless planted very early, to be loose and open in the air. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

EARLY CABBAGE, or DUTCH BUTTER-HEAD. Produces fine, greenish white large heads of extra quality, remarkably tender and crisp, sure to head, of quick growth. It is one of the best for forcing and also for summer use, as it is slow to shoot to seed and resists heat well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Silver Ball.

MELON—MUSK.

CULTURE. The soil for musk melons must be light, rich and sandy, as, if grown on a heavy soil, the quality will be poor and they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost drop 8 to 10 seeds in hills, 6 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate till the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ash or air-slaked lime, sifted on the young plants, while dew is on, is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 60 hills, and it takes 3 pounds to one acre.

Book, "How to Grow Melons for Market," price 20c postpaid.

15c per lb. may be deducted when 5 lbs. or more of one variety are ordered, not prepaid.

Much of the melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed melons, remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been marketed. We do not sell any but the choicest seed.

Green Flesh Varieties.

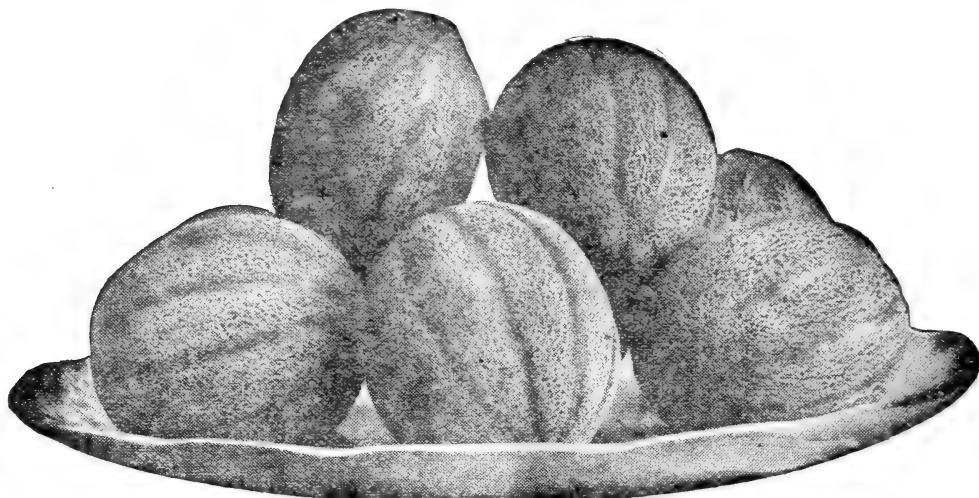
DEFENDER. See novelties.

OKLAHOMA. See novelties.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON. Earlier than any other cantaloupe; large, showy, and of fine flavor. This variety will be found profitable by all market gardeners, and desirable also in the private garden till others come into condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

NETTED CREAM. This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



The Rocky Ford Musk Melon, Delicious and Most Attractive on the Market.

THE ROCKY FORD MUSK MELON is a new and most valuable introduction, and has attained in an incredible short time a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length, of a delicious flavor, very fine and smooth grained flesh of a light green color throughout when ripe, from the district in which it has been, for the past several years, so extensively grown, Rocky Ford, Colorado, and from which point these melons are shipped in their season by the carload to nearly every station in the United States, till the name Rocky Ford has become a synonym for excellence in cantaloupes. The seed we offer is our own growing at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and can be relied on for both purity and vitality. The accompanying cut, made from a photograph of melons grown by us, will show the true type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 4 lbs., prepaid, for \$3.00.

BAY VIEW. A large, prolific and fine flavored, green-fleshed melon. It is larger than the Cassaba, but not quite so pointed at the ends. A very showy variety, and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

NETTED NUTMEG. We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

THE HACKENSACK. The most popular variety of musk melon grown for market by gardeners in the vicinity of New York. It attains a large size, is round in shape, flattened at the ends; it is of most delicate flavor, and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

MONTREAL MARKET. This fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends deeply, and very regularly ribbed; skin green, deeply netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grown to a very large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Musk Melon—Emerald Gem.

CASSABA or LARGE PERSIAN. Long, oval-shaped; skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet, and flows copiously with a cool juice, which renders them very grateful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Salmon Fleshed Varieties.

EMERALD GEM. This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy and rich that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

OSAGE. The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor, and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin, of a dark green color, and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

PAUL ROSE. A cross of Osage and Netted Gem, and best of the salmon or red-fleshed sorts. Flesh unusually thick, firm and delicious; well netted and fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

BANANA. An entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

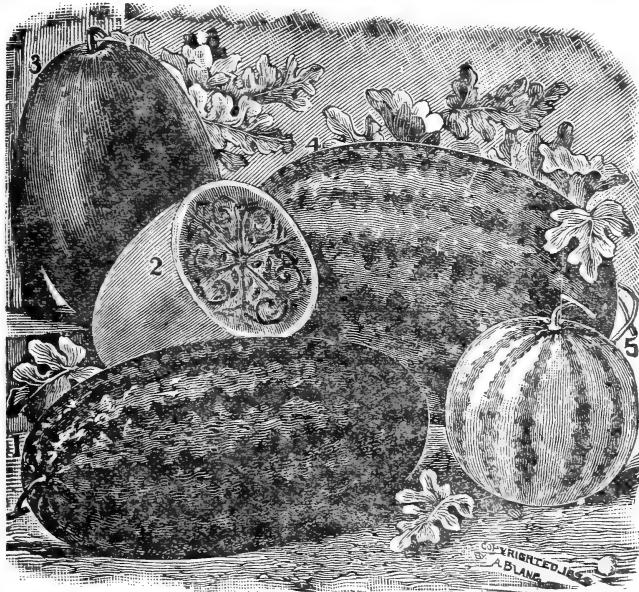
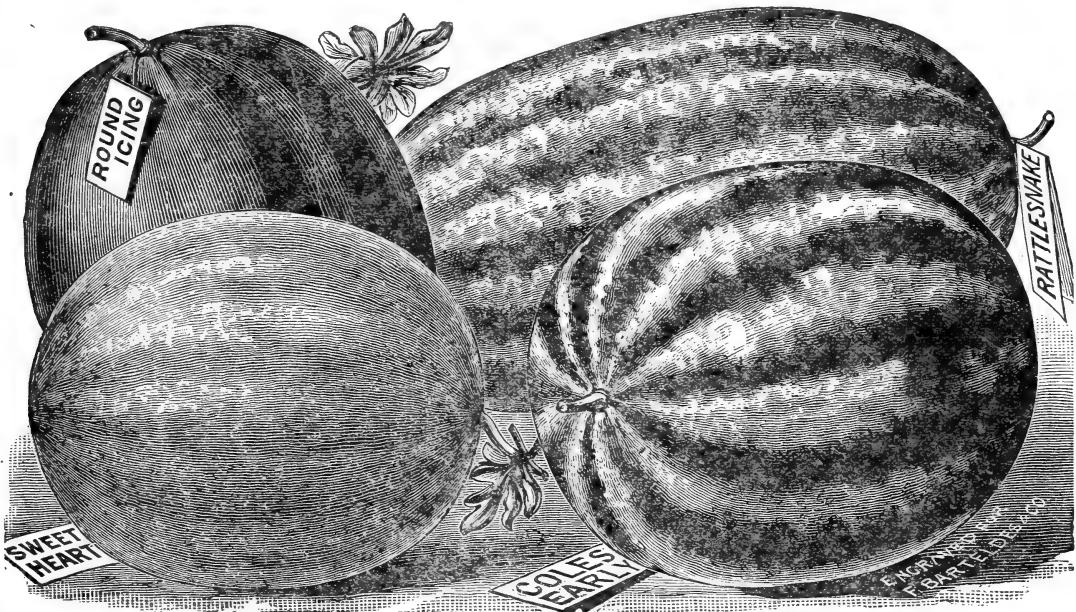
KHIVA or WINTER MUSK MELON. Musk Melon for Christmas dinner. Yes, a delicious, sweet musk melon is a rare treat. You can have such, and from your own garden, if you plant KHIVA. It is the most delicately flavored winter-keeping melon we have ever eaten. The flesh is white and very thick, 2 or 3 inches deep. The skin is firm, with a grayish green color, slightly mottled. Is of egg shape, and weighs 12 to 30 lbs. Not real delicious until in November and later. They keep nicely until in January. Price, 10c per packet, 25c per ounce.

PEACH MELON or GARDEN LEMON. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval shaped, and of a bright orange yellow color somewhat russetted. When it first ripens it is quite hard, and has very little flavor, but soon they become mellow, not sweet, and have a rich flavor. For sweet pickles, pies or preserving, they are superb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Montreal Market.

MELON-WATER.



1. Florida Favorite. 2. Seminole. 3. Black Spanish.

4. Mammoth Ironclad. 5. Citron for Preserves.

ICING or ICE RIND. Solid, always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unequaled in good qualities. There are two types of Icing—one dark skinned, the other light skinned; the shape, size and flavor are the same. The light may be a few days later. In ordering, please state which kind you prefer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. Oblong in shape, growing to a very large size; rind dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BLACK SPANISH. Round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds; has a very thin rind, and a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD. This variety is one of the largest melons grown. It resembles in color the striped Gypsy, but grows larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SEMINOLE. It is extra early, enormously productive, extra large and of most delicious flavor. It is of two distinct colors, gray and light green. The color gray predominates, about one-fourth of the melons being of the light green color. Melons of both colors are found on the same vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CITRON. For preserving; rind striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT. An early, long striped melon, well suited for shipping to distant markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CULTURE. This is the same as for musk melon except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce for 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

KING and QUEEN. A new winter melon. See Novelties.

CHILEAN. See novelties.

COLE'S EARLY. This is an extra early melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. (See cut.) Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsomely striped with light and dark green. The fruits are small, but of good quality and desirable for raising where season is short. Pkt., 5c; oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SWEET-HEART. A new melon of excellent quality. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled, light and dark green. Rind thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid, very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

GYPSY or RATTLESNAKE. The largest of all the varieties of water melons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned but bears carriage well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE. The largest of all the varieties of water melons, long, smooth, distinctly striped with light mottled and wavy, dark green, regular stripes. Flesh bright scarlet and very sugary. Thin-skinned but bears carriage well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WATER MELONS—Continued.

12 Fifteen cents per pound may be deducted when five pounds or more of one variety of Melon is ordered, not prepaid.

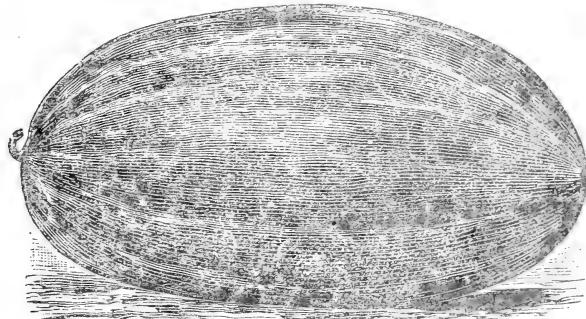
Be sure to ask for prices if you intend purchasing Melon Seed in large quantity.

DIXIE. This new and desirable variety of Sothern origin is a cross between the Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness, high flavor and freedom from stringiness of the latter. Color of the skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet; ripens closely to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

MCIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR. Oblong in shape, attains great size and weight, the rind showing broad stripes of light and dark green; flesh rosy pink, solid and stringless from rind to core. Crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Size large, flavor good, rind thin, dark in color; best for garden culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Rocky Ford Water Melon.



Rocky Ford.

KENTUCKY WONDER. In shape it is oblong; skin dark green, marbled in stripes of light green; flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, tender and sugary flavor, always firm, and never mealy. Attains an average weight of 30 to 40 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CUBAN QUEEN. A large and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, ripens to the very center, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy and of vigorous growth, very heavy crop per, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ICEBERG. Similar to Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white, as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is a good shipper, but the flesh is much deeper colored, more tender and sweeter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

JONES' JUMBO. The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KOLB'S GEM. Vines of medium size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper and very good for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

BLACK DIAMOND. A cross between Kolb's Gem and Hoosier King. Its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no melon ever yet produced anything like so uniformly large fruit nor approaching it in productiveness. Melons weighing 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. Its color is a rich dark green, almost black, of uniform symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET. Large oblong melon, 20 inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin; seeds white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart which does not crack open when ripe. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is one of the best table melons today. Monte Christo is very much like it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

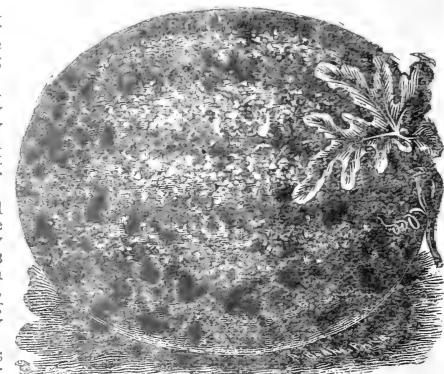
PRIDE OF GEORGIA. A much better table variety than the Kolb's Gem, though not so good a shipper, owing to the exceeding thinness and tenderness of the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

NEW TRIUMPH. Triumph is a cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem, having the handsomest dark green color of the former, and the fine shipping qualities of the latter, but infinitely superior in flavor, and grows much larger than either, having been known to attain a weight of over 100 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KANSAS STOCK, or COLORADO PRESERVING MELON. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 or 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

GRAY MONARCH. The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive varieties known, and destined to become a popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

ALABAMA SWEET. A large shaped, dark skinned melon, flesh red. One of the first to come into market, it being early, strong of growth and will bear longer than other melons. It is a light seeded melon and first class for shipping. Good size though not ungainly. Largely raised in Texas where it brings extra prices. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



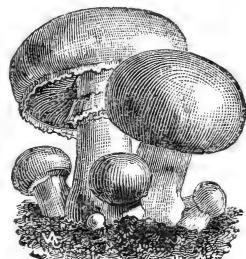
Kolb's Gem.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

CULTURE. Mushrooms can be grown any place where the proper temperature, which is from 50 degrees to 63 degrees Fahrenheit, can be maintained, and is moist enough, without being very damp or dripping with water. If the temperature is below 50 degrees or above 63 degrees, it is not safe to try to raise them. Cellars, caves, abandoned mines and even old sheds may be used. In growing mushrooms, the beds should be made of stable manure, which has been fermented. Obtain fresh horse manure with some of the litter which has been well tramped down, and pile in heaps about 3 feet deep when well pressed down with the fork, and wet it thoroughly. In 5 or 6 days it should be turned over, mixing the cold and hot manure. In another week a second turning will be necessary and, if dry, water again. If well pressed down and merely moist there will be no danger of sour fermentation. The compost will be ready to use in 2 or 3 weeks, according to weather. When water cannot be squeezed out from the damp manure, it is in the right condition to be mixed with one-fourth of good loam. Make your beds about 4 feet wide, 18 or 20 inches deep and of any length desired. Press down the manure with a fork and let the beds stand for about a week before spawning, as they are too hot. Cut a brick into 12 pieces; insert them from 1 to 2 inches deep and 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Do not sprinkle unless very dry, as too much water will retard germination. In two weeks examine the beds and, if the spawn is running (which can be known by white thread-like fibres seen in the manure) it is ready to be cased. Casing consists in applying a layer of pure sand or sandy loam, from 1 to 1½ inches deep, on the surface of the bed. This loam should be carefully screened. Mushrooms should appear in 5 to 10 weeks after spawning and a good bed will bear from 3 to 4 months. In picking mushrooms twist them from the soil and fill the holes left with fresh loam. Sprinkle with luke water, when real dry, and after mushrooms have been gathered. The main causes of failure are: (1) Spawning at a too high temperature; (2) the use of too much water; (3) unfavorable temperature during the growing season.

For fuller information, get our book, "**How to Grow Mushrooms**," price 10 cents, postpaid.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN. 1 brick, by mail, 40c; 2 bricks, by mail, 70c; 5 bricks, by express, not prepaid, \$1.20; 10 bricks, by express, not prepaid, \$2.15; 25 bricks, by express, not prepaid, \$4.80.



Mushrooms.

MUSTARD.

GIANT CURLLED or CHINESE. Highly esteemed for salads, particularly in the South. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary white mustard; flavor sweet and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OSTRICH PLUME. The leaves are long, ruffled and curved as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Is especially good as a salad and as greens, is equal to spinach. The growth of leaves makes it a very ornamental plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

WHITE ENGLISH. The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

BROWN or BLACK. The common small seeded variety. More pungent than the white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

NASTURTIUM.

The seeds, while young and succulent, are picked and used as capers. The plants are also highly ornamental; the tall variety makes an excellent screen or covering for unsightly places in the garden. Do not sow till the ground is warm.

TALL NASTURTIUM. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

DWARF NASTURTIUM. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

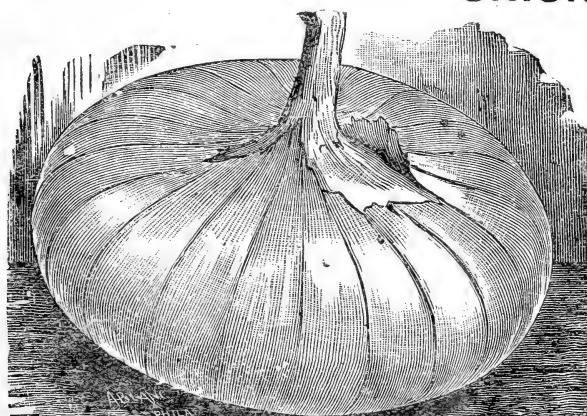
CULTURE. Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and, when plants are 3 inches high, thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hot bed and transplanted afterwards. The young green seed pods of this plant are used in soups, or stewed, and served like asparagus. The young pods can also be dried for winter use.

DWARF. Prolific, early, long podded and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

TALL. Height, 5 feet. Plant in rows of 3 feet, and let two plants stand to the foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

WHITE VELVET. It is very distinct in appearance, and unlike other varieties, the pods are not rigid, but are perfectly round and smooth, and of an attractive appearance; and of superior flavor and tenderness. The plants are comparatively dwarf and of compact branching growth; the pods are of extra large size, and produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

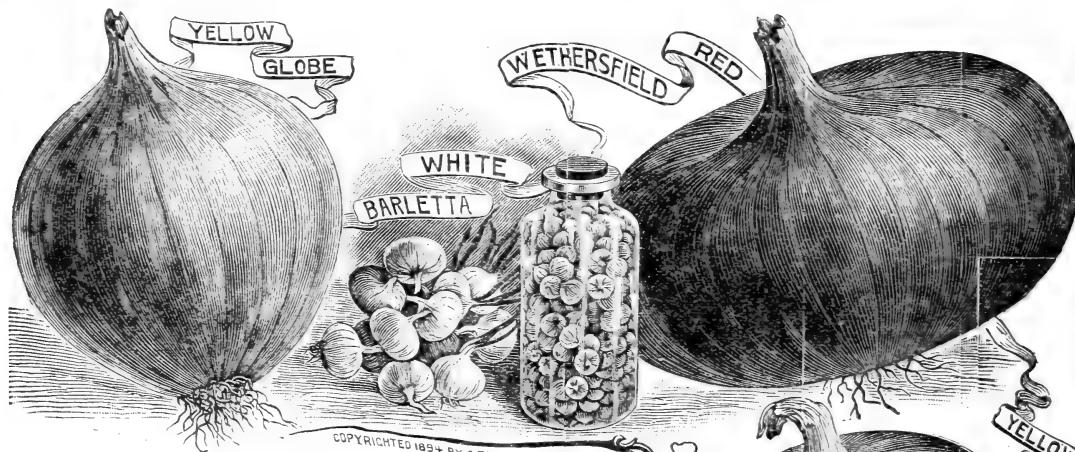
ONIONS.



Mammoth Silver King.

CULTURE. The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil, and, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. The ground should be deeply trenched and manured the previous autumn, and laid up in ridges during the winter to soften. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order commence operations by leveling the ground with a rake, and tread it firmly; sow thinly in rows, 4 pounds to the acre, and a quarter of an inch deep and one foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually, so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or collect it about the growing bulb. When ripe, pull and dry thoroughly before storing. As maggots are the worst enemies of an onion patch, commercial fertilizers are better to use than manure, which originates maggots. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre.

Book, "**Onions for Profit**," by Greiner, postpaid 30c.



COPYRIGHTED 1894 BY THE BARTELDES SEED CO.

We make a specialty of onion seed, and handle it extensively. We grow a large portion of our seeds ourselves and have them grown by experienced growers under our supervision. Our seed is grown from choice selected bulbs and can be relied upon. We make special prices to gardeners and others using large quantities of seed.

5 lb. lots Onion Seed, not prepaid, 15c less per pound.
10 lb. lots Onion Seed, not prepaid, 25c less per pound.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. It is fully two or three weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from 1 inch to 1½ inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. We have imported seed of this truly mammoth variety direct from the originator in Italy. It is of attractive shape with silvery white skin, and flesh of a most agreeable mild flavor. It reaches a larger size than any of the flat white varieties, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference and weighing 3 to 4 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. This variety ripens about 10 days earlier than the large Wethersfield and is rather smaller in size, but close grained and heavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck, rich red color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The old standard sort; best for main crop. Large deep red, thick, nearly round, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. It ripens in September and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and mild flavor, skin brownish yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS. Same as above, except in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

OREGON YELLOW DANVERS. It is a cross between the flat and the globe, one of the best keepers for our western climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

SILVER SKIN. Sometimes known as the White Portugal. A mild, pleasant flavored variety, admirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY WHITE QUEEN. Succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are small, flat, beautifully white and of excellent flavor, but the principal recommendation is the marvelous rapidity of its growth. Sown in February it will produce onions 1 or 2 inches in diameter early in summer. Sown in July they will be ready to pull late in the autumn, will keep sound for one year, retaining to the last their most exquisite flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

AUSTRALIAN YELLOW GLOBE ONION. This early variety of Onion originally came from Australia, is globe-shape and quite attractive. The onions grow to a large size and are very solid; skin is yellow, flesh white and of very mild flavor. Besides being an extra early onion, it is very productive and a good keeper. Our customers who grow onions from seed would do well by planting this variety, as we are confident that it will please them. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

PRIZETAKER. This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish fancy onions, which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold by confectioners and fruiters in our large cities at from 25 to 50 cents each, and even higher. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from 3 to 3½ pounds each. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



Giant White Tripoli.

sport from the original Red Bermuda, has not yet become firmly fixed in habit, therefore the grower will often find "off color" onions among his crop until it has been brought up by selection and careful culture to its highest state of perfection. This variety is preferred to all others among growers in the South, and we offer seed obtained direct from the Isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Isles and the home of the Bermuda onion, and is as pure as can be produced. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., 90c.; lb., \$2.85.

ONION SETS.

Prices given are subject to market fluctuations. When you want large quantities ask for market prices. Thirty-two pounds constitute a bushel, except the Top or Button Sets, which are 28 pounds for a bushel. When wanted by mail, add 10c per quart.

RED BOTTOM. Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the Large Red Wethersfield variety, and thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are then used precisely as top onions are; set them out in the spring, instead of sowing the seed. Qt., 20c; ¼ bu., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

YELLOW BOTTOM. Identical with the preceding, except in color. They are used in the same manner, and are produced from the seed of the Yellow Danvers variety. Qt., 20c; ¼ bu., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., 90c; bu., \$3.25.

TOP or BUTTON. Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of an acorn, and on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the larger onion. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

WINTER TOP or BUTTON. This variety has been lately advertised by eastern houses as "Perennial Tree or Egyptian Onion," at high prices. We tried it and found it to be our old and long-known Winter Set, which are only good for early bunch onion, making no bulbs; if once set they will come up year after year without any winter protection. The sets grow on top of the stalks. Qt., 15c; ¼ bu., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

POTATO ONION. Produces a quantity of young bulbs on the parent root, which should be planted early in spring in rows 18 inches apart, 6 inches apart in the row, and covered one inch deep. They should be earthened up like potatoes as they continue to grow. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER ONION SETS. These are of a pure silvery white color, enormously productive, frequently producing as many as 20 bulbs in a single cluster from a single bulb planted, of excellent quality and size for bunching green or can be ripened for use as pickling onions, and for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from seed. Their most important quality is extreme earliness, being ready for market from 3 to 4 weeks ahead of other onion sets. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

SHALLOTS. Used extensively in Germany. Valuable for an early crop. They grow in clusters, very productive, of very mild and sweet flavor. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE. Parsley succeeds best in rich, mel-low soil. As the seeds germinate very slowly, 3 or 4 weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. One ounce to 150 feet of drill.

NEW EMERALD. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth; the leaves are of a handsome, bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled; of most ornamental appearance; commands highest price in Denver markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHAMPION MOSS or TRIPLE CURLLED. The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

RED BERMUDA ONIONS. (Imported Seed.) The bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the White Bermuda; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, lightly suffused with pink. Teneriffe grown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.50.

EL PASO. A new variety from Mexico. It grows there to a diameter of 6 inches, weighing two-thirds of a pound, flavored very mildly. Our seed of this variety comes direct from Mexico, bought from farmers and ranchmen. Skin of the onion generally white but sometimes mixed with red and yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI. A large, beautiful pure white flat onion of mild, excellent flavor. Will produce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal, but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot bed and set out in rich soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE BERMUDA ONIONS. (Imported Seed.) This valuable onion is especially adapted to the Southern states and is the most profitable of all varieties of onions for the grower. Ease of cultivation, large size, mildness of flavor, render it most valuable of all other types. The White Bermuda is a

sport from the original Red Bermuda, has not yet become firmly fixed in habit, therefore the grower will often find "off color" onions among his crop until it has been brought up by selection and careful culture to its highest state of perfection. This variety is preferred to all others among growers in the South, and we offer seed obtained direct from the Isle of Teneriffe, one of the Canary Isles and the home of the Bermuda onion, and is as pure as can be produced. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.; ¼ lb., 90c.; lb., \$2.85.

beautiful onion of the White Bermuda variety, and is produced from the seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety. Qt., 20c; ¼ bu., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

WHITE BOTTOM. The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce the white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., 90c; bu., \$3.25.

TOP or BUTTON. Produces no seed, but instead a number of small bulbs or onions about the size of an acorn, and on the top of the stalk. These little bulbs are used instead of seed, and will produce a large onion, maturing much earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the larger onion. Qt., 25c; ¼ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

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CHAMPION MOSS or TRIPLE CURLLED. The leaves are finely cut and curled and of a dark green color. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Champion Moss.

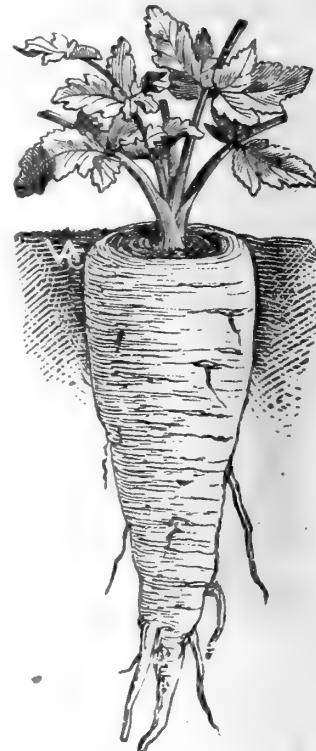
PARSNIPS.

CULTURE. They do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible; cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants 6 or 8 to the foot. As they are improved by frost a part of the crop should be left in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 5 pounds one acre..

MAGNUM BONUM. A very fine and greatly improved strain of the Hollow Crown, which we can recommend to all marketmen as a **money maker**. The roots smooth, not so long as those of the standard sort, somewhat thicker in diameter and much more easily pulled. A very heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

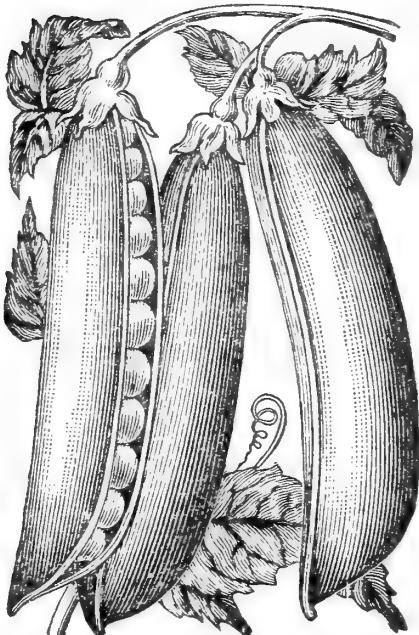
SUGAR, or HOLLOW-CROWNED. The best for table use; a vegetable of merit, easily raised, and of great productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

GUERNSEY. Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows with a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Parsnip—Guernsey
Half Long.

PEAS—EARLY.



Premium Gem.

CULTURE. Peas do best in a sandy soil, not too rich or they will run up to vines. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted till it is warmer or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 3 feet apart, dropping a pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every 10 days up to July. Pea seeds are, some years, full of small holes, caused by an insect called Pea Weevil. The holes will not prevent the seeds from growing, as the germ is not destroyed. One qt. to 50 feet drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to an acre.

Varieties marked with (*) are wrinkled.

When ordering Peas to be forwarded by mail be sure to add postage at rate of 15c per quart.

***GRADUS.** A great extra early wrinkled pea. It is the pea that brings the big money to the careful gardener. For more particulars see Novelties.

ALASKA. A variety of remarkable earliness and hardiness. It is a good yielder and produces pods of good size and dark green color, which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Height, 2 feet. The color of the dried pea is green. It ripens evenly; one picking will nearly clean off the crop. Advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25.

FIRST AND BEST. This is a reliable early cropper of the hardy smooth-seed variety. Not quite as early as Alaska. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

TOM THUMB. Vine bushy, growing to a height of 10 inches; foliage heavy; productive; matures in 35 days after sprouting. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

***AMERICAN WONDER.** The vine grows 8 to 10 inches high, and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the earliest, ripening in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first early of the green wrinkled sorts. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.75.

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.** Robust and vigorous in growth, inclined to throw out laterals from the base of the stock, producing in profusion long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, being more vigorous and prolific with larger pods with more peas than either the Wonder or Premium Gem. Seed green, wrinkled, square at the ends, like American Wonder. Height, 12 inches. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.75.

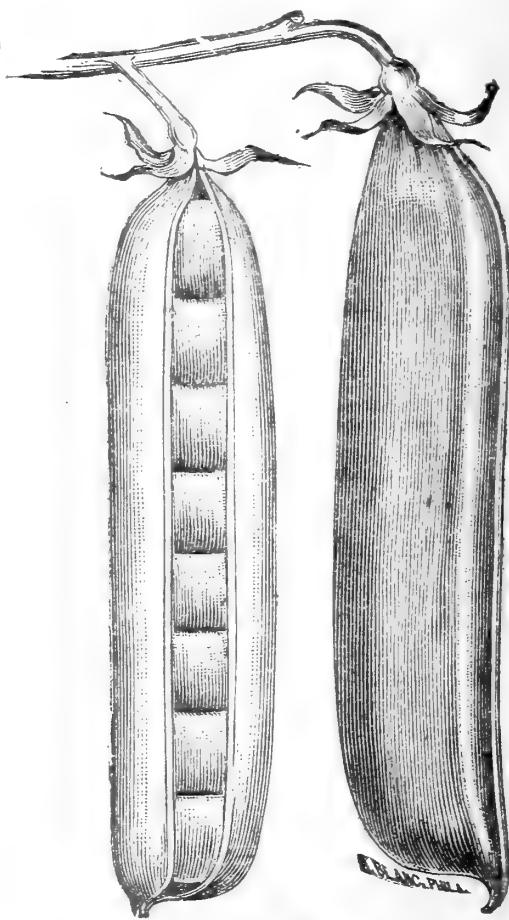
***PREMIUM GEM.** An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive; early in maturing; very luscious in flavor; highly recommended; try it. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

Second Early Sorts.

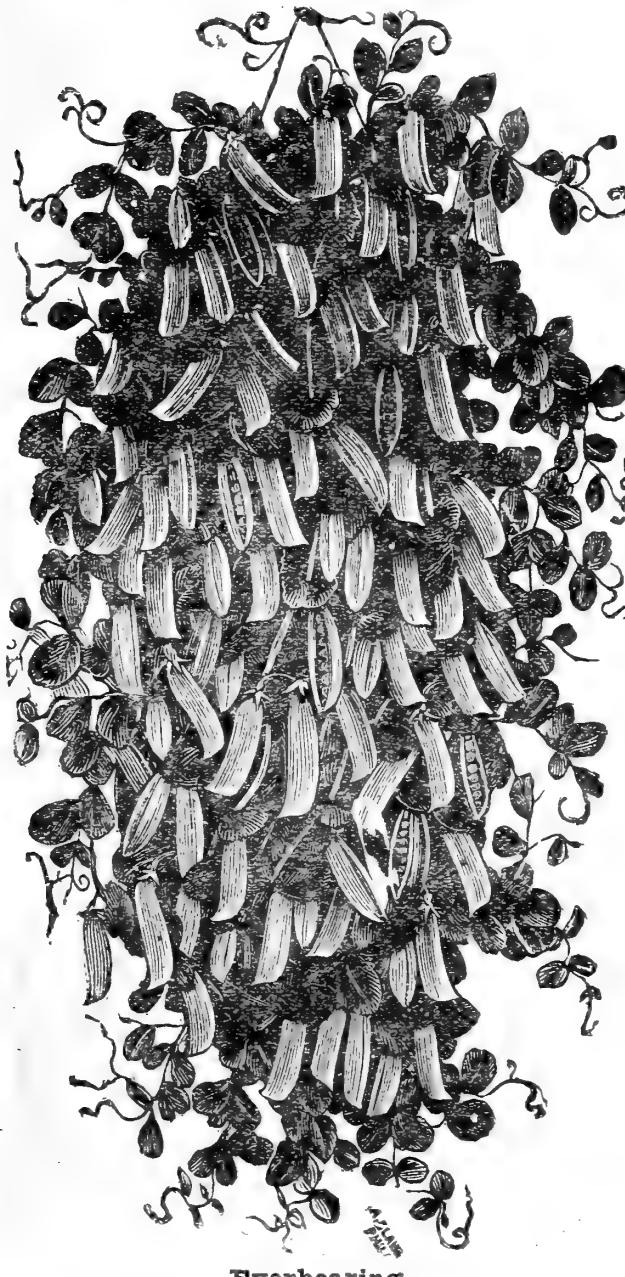
***YORKSHIRE HERO.** A wrinkled variety, maturing after the Premium Gem, but stronger in habit. It is hardy, productive, and of superior flavor. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

***TELEPHONE.** This new variety is one of the finest branching, tall, wrinkled marrows yet introduced. It is immensely productive, of the finest quality and excellent sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; the pods are of large size and closely packed with 6 or 8 large delicious peas; height, 4 feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

***STRATAGEM.** Seeds green, wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows a vigorous and showy vine of branching habit; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; height, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.



Telephone.



Everbearing.

CHINESE GIANT PEPPER. See novelties.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH. (Bell shaped.) A very large sort, of square form, mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle; less pungent than most other sorts; notwithstanding its size it is one of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

RUBY KING. Fruits are six to seven inches long by about four inches through, of a bright red color. They are remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar like tomatoes. The best for making mangoes. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

MONSTROUS MAMMOTH. Of cylindrical form, 6 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. When ripe the fruit is of a beautiful coral red, sweet and thick flesh. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, from 2 to 3 inches in length, from three-fourths to one inch in diameter. Very pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

RED CHILI. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cayenne, with larger fruits, three inches in length and an inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early. Makes the famous Mexican Chili. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CELESTIAL. It is not only a most useful pepper, but one of the most beautiful plants in existence. The plant begins to set in peppers early in the season, and continues until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers up to the time they are full grown, are a delicate, creamy-yellow color and when full grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making a plant, when loaded with fruit part of one color and part of another, an object of the most striking beauty and oddity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

***EVERBEARING.** The vines attain a height of from 18 inches to 5 feet; foliage large; the pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

***PRIDE OF THE MARKET.** This famous New England pea has given great satisfaction. It grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high and bears grand pods, well filled with large and well flavored peas from top to bottom of the haulm. Its robust constitution, enormous productiveness and superior appearance make it a favorite. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.50.

***CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** Superior to the common Marrowfat, which it resembles in strength of vine and general habit; wrinkled and very sugary; requires sticking; ripens for table use 70 days after germination. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.25.

GRAY SUGAR, Edible Pods. The most desirable of all edible pod peas. It is a new variety, growing medium high, and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain 5 or 6 peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$2.00.

WHITE MARROWFAT. A strong, productive variety, requiring much space; not recommended for garden purposes, unless brushwood can be obtained; matures for table 80 days after germination. Plant on thin soil without manure. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

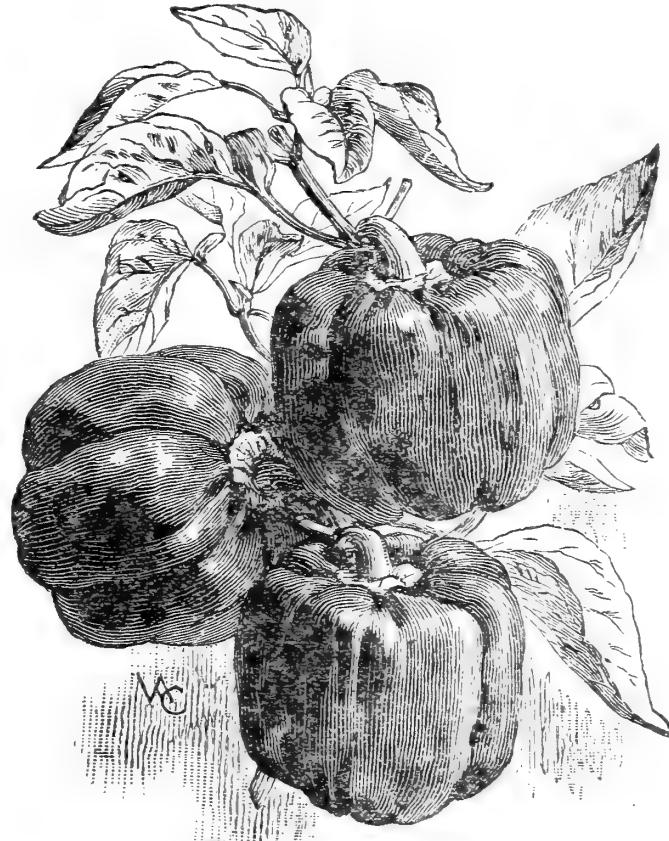
BLACK EYE MARROWFAT. Very similar to the White Marrowfat, except the black eye in the seed. Pkt., 5c; pt., 10c; qt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., \$1.00.

Field Peas.

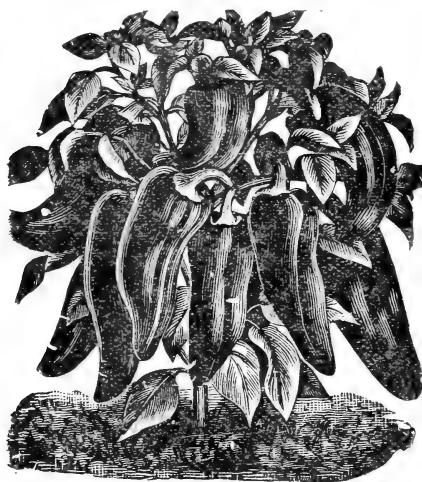
CULTURE. Field peas deserve more general cultivation. They are equal to corn in fattening hogs and are ready to feed several weeks earlier. Can be sown with advantage with oats or will do well alone. As a land fertilizer they are very beneficial. For such the crop should be plowed under when they begin to bloom. They will grow on most any land. We have the Golden vine, which is a white seed, and the Green Canada, which is green seed. Pkt., 5c; qt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 75c; 1 bu., \$2.50. For larger quantities, ask for market price.

PEPPER.

CULTURE. Pepper should be started in a hot bed, in February or March, and not planted outside till the ground is warm and there is no more danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. Hoe often and keep the weeds down. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.



Pepper—Sweet Spanish.



Procopp's Giant.

KING OF MAMMOTH. The flesh and skin are of a bright golden yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh over 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KENTUCKY FIELD. A large round variety, produced in great numbers. Has thick meat of fine quality. Very suitable for canners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

COMMON FIELD. The well-known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent dairy stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

LARGE CHEESE. A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened, the diameter being 2 or 3 times more than the length. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CASHAW or CROOKNECK. A French variety, liked by many. Has yellow flesh, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

LARGE PUMPKINS. Try a few of either of these mammoth pumpkins. Plant early in a protected place, thinning the plants to but two in a hill, and pinch off all blossoms but three on a vine, then watch for a Big Pumpkin. If the ground is rich and plants properly cared for, you will raise prize-winners. Show your neighbors what you can do with "Western Seeds."

PROCOPP'S GIANT. This new variety may be justly called the Goliath of the pepper family. They grow uniformly of a very large size. They are of a brilliant scarlet color, flesh fully $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. In flavor they are just hot enough to be pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

GOLDEN DAWN. In shape it resembles the popular Bell or Bull Nose pepper. It is of a most beautiful golden yellow color, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and upon the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

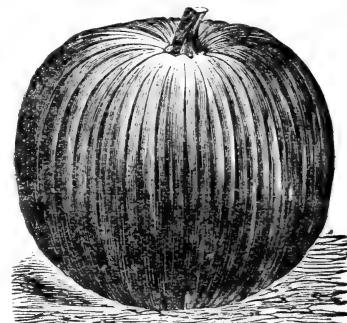
PUMPKIN.

CULTURE. Pumpkins are now principally cultivated for agricultural purposes. They are usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow first of May, in hills 8 feet apart. One ounce to 30 hills; 4 pounds to an acre.

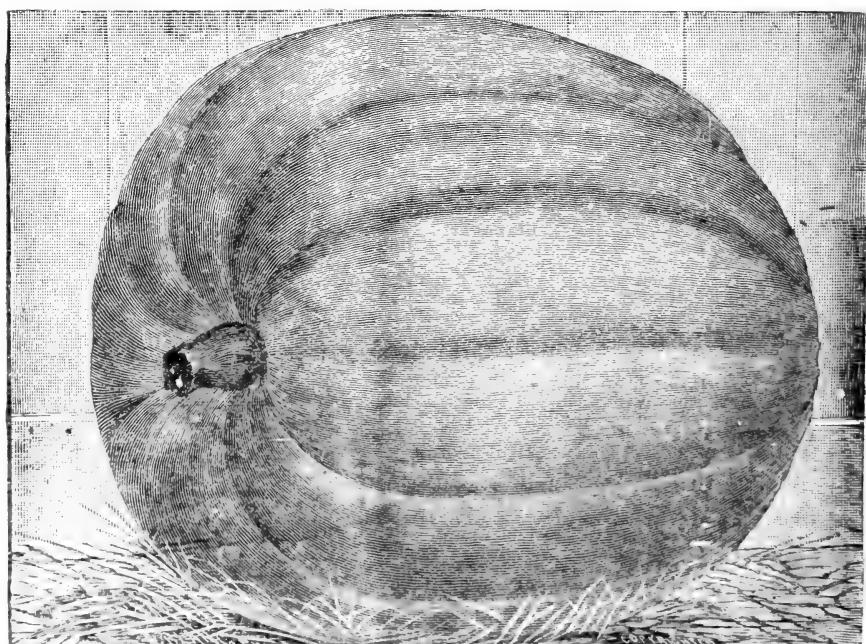
SUGAR PUMPKIN. Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. A good variety for making pies and other cooking purposes. It is of medium size, of a white creamy color, and has an excellent flavor; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

JAPANESE PIE. The flesh is very thin, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin; fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked, and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Sugar Pumpkin.



Mammoth Tours.

POTATOES.

If wanted by mail add 15c per pound to pay postage. We use extra packing for mail shipments. Standard weight of Irish Potatoes, 60 lbs. per bu., 165 lbs. net per bbl.

If different varieties are packed in one barrel, peck and bushel prices will be charged. Please state, in case supply of some kind is exhausted, whether we shall return money or

substitute other varieties of same value. On large lots will make special prices. Correspond with us.

All our seed potatoes are grown by experienced men who make a specialty of potatoes for seed. You can depend upon our stock.

"Potatoes for Profit," a book giving full directions how to grow them; price, 20c.

Early Six Weeks.

CULTURE. Potatoes can be grown in any soil, provided it is well drained, but, if grown on sandy, rich soil, they will be of a better quality than if planted on clay soils. The sets should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. If planted 1 1/2 feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills on one acre, and it will take between 600 and 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets, to plant it. At 3 by 3 feet one-half the quantity is sufficient.

TRIUMPH. Red River stock. This beautiful variety combines the wonderful productiveness of the Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early market varieties, especially for the South, from which it is shipped to Northern markets, bringing highest prices on account of its beautiful appearance. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. Earliest potato in existence, most valuable for market gardeners. A great beauty, perfect table potato and wonderful yielder. Ready for market in six weeks; matures in 72 days, two weeks ahead of any other variety; has yielded as high as 400 bushels per acre. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.00; bbl., \$2.75.

EARLY OHIO. Red River stock, northern grown: Extra early. One of the best, if not the best, for the western states. It is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other variety. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

EARLY OHIO. Kaw Valley stock. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.00; bbl., \$2.75.

WHITE OHIO. A true Ohio potato, nearly white skin, more vigorous grower and better yielder than the old Early Ohio. Extra early and first class. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

PEERLESS. Heavy cropper; good keeper and of good quality. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

NORTHERN EARLY ROSE. The popular standard potato; noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

BURBANK. A large, long, white potato, of excellent quality; fine for main crop; splendid keeper. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

MAMMOTH PEARL. A handsome main crop variety; white-skinned, shallow eyes, flesh white; late and of good quality. Pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

RAIRIE QUEEN. Of long shape, red, with deep eyes; first-class; resembling late Rose in shape; late, and a No. 1 yielder. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

PEACH BLOW. The best potato; late; with deep pink eyes; flesh white and floury; no better variety for keeping qualities. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$4.00.

IRISH CUPS OF RED PEACHBLOW. Late; almost identical with the old Peach Blow with deep eyes and solid red color, instead of clouded with white. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH. Late, flesh white and of fine quality, and the finest grained potato in market now. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

EXTRA EARLY EUREKA. A round white potato, about a week later than the six weeks, finest quality, good keeper. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

EARLY HUSTLER. A handsome white potato of recent introduction; early and a good cropper; round, white, with shallow eyes; very prolific. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTER. Medium late, beautiful form and splendid keeper; strong, healthy grower. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

PROSPERITY. Late, oblong in shape, smooth, with shallow eyes; an ideal potato for main crop. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

SWEET POTATOES.

CULTURE. Sweet potatoes should be started in a hot bed and, when the ground is warm and danger of frost past, the shoots are lifted carefully and planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the row. They need considerable care till well started, but after will grow easily. They should be cultivated quite often, moving the vines to prevent them from rooting at the joints. They must be harvested before frost.

To insure prompt filling of orders for Sweet Potatoes, they must be engaged ahead. Standard weight of Sweet Potatoes, 50 pounds per bushel; 125 pounds net per barrel.

Buyers will please note that owing to the tenderness of Sweet Potatoes, we do not guarantee the safe arrival of Sweet Potato Seed or Plants; however, we use all precaution possible in packing and time of shipping. Sweet Potatoes can not be mailed.

EARLY GOLDEN. Extra early, large; good yielder. Peck, 60c; bu., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

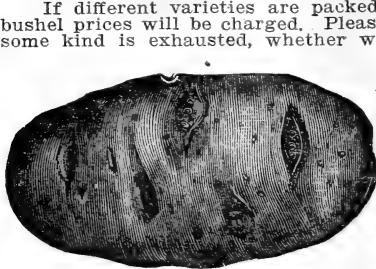
SOUTHERN QUEEN. Early improvement on the White Bahama, or Yam; large size. Peck, 60c; bu., \$2.00; bbl., \$5.00.

YELLOW NANSEMOND. Standard variety of main crop; good keeper and of fine flavor. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.75.

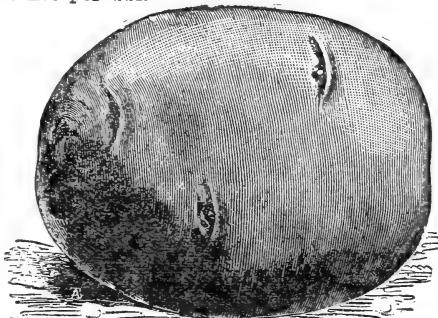
YELLOW JERSEY. Similar to the preceding, only shorter and thicker in size. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.50; bbl., \$3.75.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Will have plants of all the above varieties by about May 1. Prices, packed at express office, Lawrence, Kansas, per 100, 30c; per 1,000, \$2.00. If wanted by mail, add 25c per 100 for postage.



1



A

RADISH.

CULTURE. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks throughout the season, for a succession of crops. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good, strong manure, which is thoroughly rotted, will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms. During summer months use summer or winter varieties, as the early kinds get pithy. Winter radishes can be wintered over as easily as any root crop, and furnish an acceptable relish. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds to an acre.

CRIMSON GIANT. See Novelties.

NON-PLUS-ULTRA. By far the smallest topped and earliest forcing radish in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep red with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is the very best variety for forcing, as it will mature in 18 to 21 days and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY ERFURT DARK ROUND RED, or DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. Grown side by side with other stock, its characteristics were so marked that it was easily picked out from the others. Its shape is of the very best type of the round sorts; color of skin a very dark red, white flesh, with small tap-roots; one of the best for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ROSY GEM. It is one of the very earliest in cultivation. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich, deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom, exceedingly tender, crisp and delicious; desirable for growing under glass, and should be planted by everybody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non-Plus-Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, White Tipped. A beautiful variety; deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of the same size and shape as the scarlet turnip variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP. Like the preceding in shape, but in color a pure white; flesh white and semi-transparent. It is a few days later and will bear heat without becoming spongy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

BARTELDES GLASS RADISH. This radish comes from the same gardener in Denver, who originated the Denver Market Lettuce, and is a fine acquisition. It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED. A very early and handsome variety, of a lively rose color, oblong shaped, top very small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

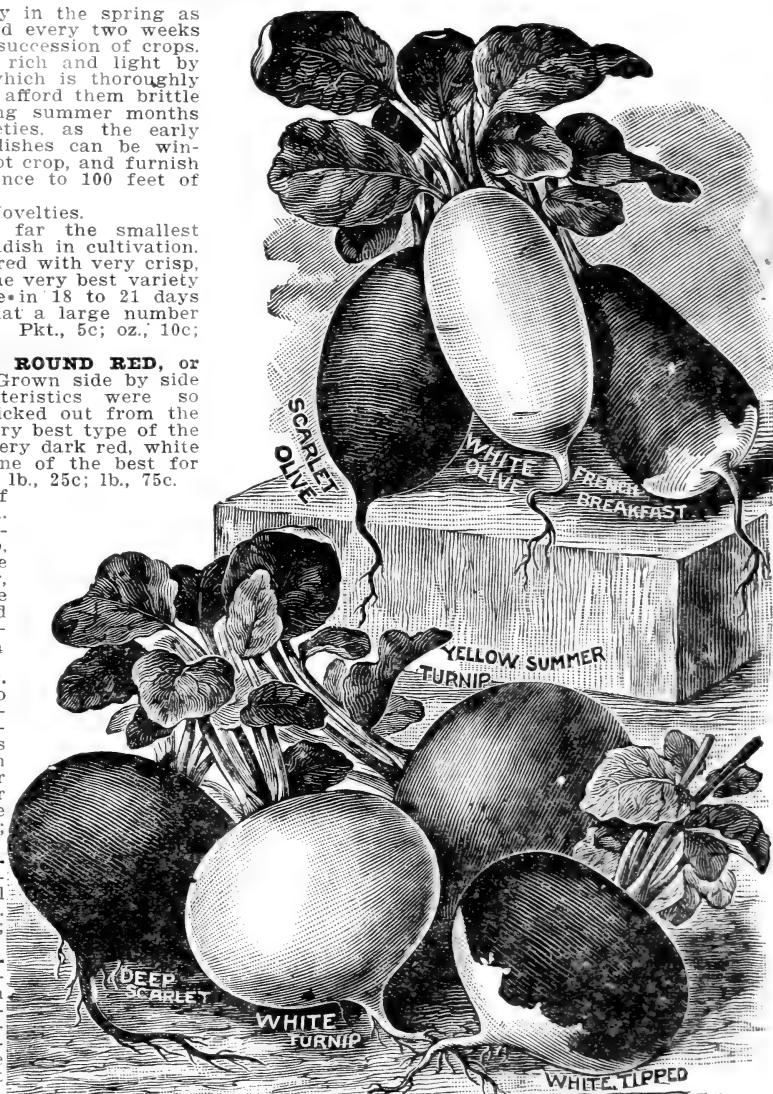
EARLY WHITE OLIVE SHAPED. Same as Scarlet Olive, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

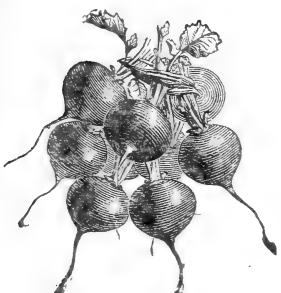
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP. An excellent summer and fall sort; best to stand the heat; can be sown late; is a general favorite with market gardeners; large, oblong, russet color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

NEW WHITE ICICLE. Entirely distinct long, slender, pure white. Very early; much the earliest and finest long white. It is ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Short Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp and mild, until they are fully as large as those of the Long Brightest Scarlet. The Icicle is, perhaps, superior to the finest long red ones. Roots pure snowy white, four inches in length and half an inch in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

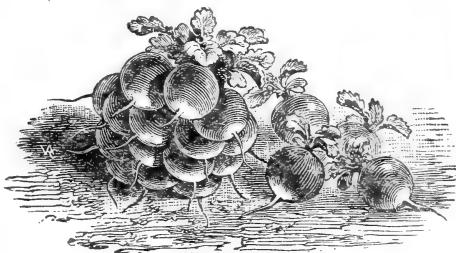
LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET. Extra early, the roots being fit for use about 25 days after sowing; very bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish. It is very slightly tipped with white, and the flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



RADISHES—Continued.



Non-Plus Ultra.

Radish—Rosy Gem.
(White Tipped Forcing).

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A medium sized radish, olive-shaped, with small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender; of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. A sub-variety of the Long Scarlet, not quite so long, and a little thicker; of brilliant scarlet color, mild, brittle, of fine flavor, and the most suitable for forcing and early market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

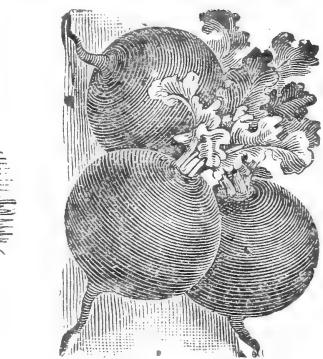
EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP, IMPROVED. This is undoubtedly the best standard variety for private garden and market use. It grows 6 or 7 inches long, half out of the ground. It is very brittle and crisp and of quick growth. Color, bright scarlet; small top, tapers regularly to the root, and is uniformly straight and smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CHARTIER'S. Color, scarlet at top, shading to pink at center and white at tip. It is very crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

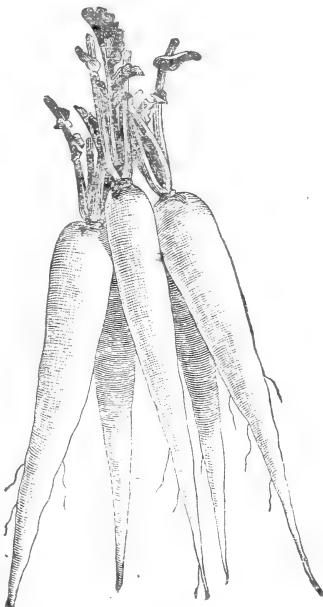
WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. Very large and of quick growth, in 5 to 8 weeks after being sown it will produce large roots and of most excellent quality. Notwithstanding its large size, the quality is always the very finest, firm, brittle and not pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

WHITE STRASBURG. The roots are of handsome, oblong, tapering shape. Both skin and flesh are pure white. The flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the most desirable character of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. No variety is better for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, or LADY FINGER. This is one of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, both skin and flesh are pure snow white, crisp, brittle and of rapid growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Round Black Spanish.



Radish—Long White Vienna.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (Winter). This variety is sown the last of summer for fall and winter use. Grows to a large size; oblong shape; quite solid. If stored in pits, or packed away in sand, it will keep good until spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Of similar nature and quality of the long, differing in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH (Winter). A giant white-fleshed fall radish. It grows from 8 to 12 inches in length and about 2½ inches in diameter, the flesh being solid, tender and of very good flavor, which is maintained many weeks after gathering. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

CHINESE WHITE, or "CELESTIAL" RADISH. This is the large white radish, cultivated extensively by the Chinese gardeners about San Francisco. It keeps well into the winter, and is usually crisp and not strong. Our seed is direct from California. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

CHINA ROSE-COLORED (Winter). It is of a half long shape, pink color, flesh solid. It has not that strong flavor peculiar to the Black Spanish and keeps equally well. It should be sown during August. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Five-pound Lots of One Variety, 15c less per pound, not prepaid.

RHUBARB.

CULTURE. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants. Book, "Rhubarb Culture," by J. E. Morse; price, 50c.

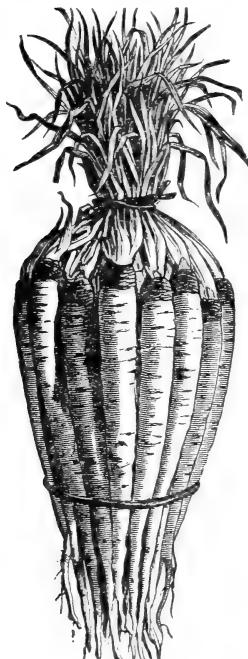
LINNAEUS. Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

VICTORIA. Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS. Above two varieties, 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 12 for \$1.00, prepaid, if by freight; not prepaid, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

AUSTRALIAN CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB. Recently offered to the public by Luther Burbank. It can be grown in winter in-doors. Every lover of this succulent plant should give this variety a trial. Seed in packet, 15c; roots, 25c each, prepaid.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.



Salsify.

CULTURE. The Oyster Plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring, in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One ounce for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This new salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands, grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color, and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH.

CULTURE. It is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture. The main crop is sown in September, and it is sometimes covered with straw in exposed places during winter, which prevents it from being cut with the frost. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks from March to August. Spinach is best developed, most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds to an acre.

ROUND SUMMER. This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves large, thick and fleshy. Not quite so hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

LONG STANDING. An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; what renders it especially desirable is the fact that it is much later in going to seed than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

AMERICAN CURLED, SAVOY LEAVED. A most valuable variety. In appearance the leaf is wrinkled in the same way peculiar to the Savoy cabbage, from whence the name. It produces nearly twice the bulk of crop as the ordinary sort, is fully as hardy, and in all other respects equal. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

NEW VICTORIA. The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark leaves being of the true Savoy appearance, and are of the finest quality, but the feature that makes it of special value, both for market and family gardens, is that it is in prime condition from 2 to 3 weeks after all other varieties of spinach have run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

LARGE ROUND THICK LEAF VIROFLAY. A variety with very large, thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

PRICKLY WINTER. The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly; leaves triangular, oblong, or arrow-shaped. It is the best for fall sowing, which in in this latitude is made about the first of September. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

5 lbs. or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

SQUASH.

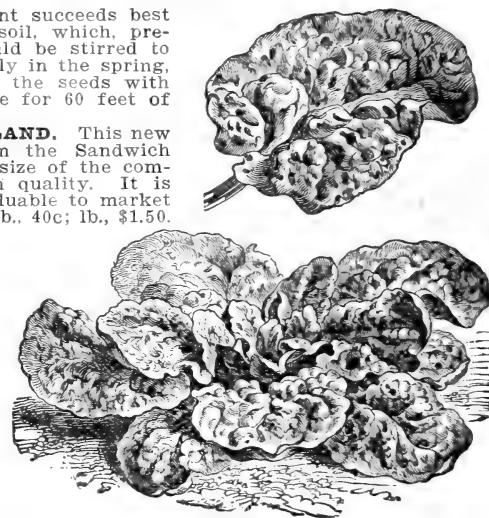
CULTURE. Sow about the middle of spring, in hills, the early sort about 4 feet apart, and the late varieties 6 to 8 feet. Drop enough seeds to be thinned to 3 plants in a hill. The hills should be highly manured and prepared in a similar manner as those for cucumbers. One ounce to 40 hills for small sorts; large varieties, 1 ounce to 20 hills; 4 or 5 pounds to an acre.

BOSTON MARROW. Oval in form; color of skin bright orange, flesh yellow; very desirable for late autumn and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

MARBLEHEAD. It is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and dryer than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

PROLIFIC MARROW. This new Marrow Squash appears to be a valuable acquisition; for while it is remarkably productive, no variety can compete with it for earliness, it being about 12 days ahead of the Boston Marrow. Its color is most attractive—a brilliant orange red; quality excellent; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

SIBLEY'S. One of the best shippers, owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, a bright orange color, and of choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens evenly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Spinach.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



White Bush.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.

This is the well known White Patty-pan squash. The earliest to mature; very productive; light cream colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.

A small, crooked, summer squash; skin bright yellow, covered with warty increscences. Very early, productive and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

WAARTY HUBBARD.

The fruit is a beautiful, clear, waxy-white instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

HUBBARD. The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell, and with some care will keep three months later than the Marrows; flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00. 5 lbs. not prepaid, \$4.

WAARTY HUBBARD. This is one of the best in quality of all winter sorts. Is attractive on the market, and a ready seller. Very dark green, and flesh is dry and sweet. Very hard shell, which insures long keeping qualities. It is considered an improvement on the old type of Hubbard, on account of its warted skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. This is a very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller; earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red color, instead of the dark olive green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh is a little deeper colored and fully as good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Hubbard Squash.

"mammoth squashes" to this variety. Size enormous, often weighing 100 to 200 pounds; very profitable for stock feeding, especially where root crops are not grown extensively; remarkably productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Five pounds or more of one variety, not prepaid, at 15c less per pound.

SLUG SHOT is good for driving off bugs on melons, squashes, cucumbers, etc. See prices in back of Catalogue.

TOBACCO.

CULTURE. Tobacco, in this part of the country, should be started in a hot-bed, in March, and treated the same as tomato.

HAVANA. Pure Cuban-grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF. A well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

WHITE BURLEY. A variety largely grown for the manufacture of Fine Cut and Plug. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

TOMATOES.

CULTURE. When the plants are to be raised, the seed should be sown in March, in a hot-bed or greenhouse; or they may be sown in a box and kept inside the window of a room where the night temperature is not less than 65 degrees. The plants should be thinned out in the bed so as to give them plenty of room or they will be weak and poor. They should also be hardened before planting outside. About the middle of May the plants may be set in the open ground, from 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Our stock of tomatoes is grown by several of the best growers, and among them Livingston. One ounce produces about 1,500 plants.

To prevent Rot and Blight on tomato plants spray with Bordeaux Mixture, when first fruits have set. If disease appears, repeat, or use a weak Copper Sulphate Solution as often as needed.



Squash—Summer Crookneck.

ESSEX HYBRID. An improved American Turban, having the color, shape and superior qualities of the Turban, with the dry and hard shell of the Hubbard. It is not only one of the richest flavored, finest grained, and sweetest of all the squash family, but one of the very best keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH CHILI. Although not new, we desire to call the especial attention of all who want

TOMATOES—Continued.

EARLIANA TOMATO. This is the third season that we have made comparative tests of all early tomatoes, and are pleased to report that the Earliana variety, originally of the Spark's stock, produces fruit Earlier than any other variety. The quality is good, of large uniform size, red color. Is very solid, being a shy seeder. Every gardener will make good profit on early tomatoes when raising Earliana. Pkt. 10c. oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

KANSAS STANDARD TOMATO. The "Kansas Standard" belongs to the potato-leaved section of tomatoes; is of rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks which stand up well unless, which is often the case, it is pulled down by over abundant fruit. It begins blooming when only six or seven inches high, attains a height of from two and one-half to three feet and sets its fruit—a rare habit in any tomato—from the first blooms. The fruit is of a bright, glossy red color, and is produced in clusters of four to five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened, ripening clear to the stem, perfectly smooth, has very few seeds, meat firm and thick, has most excellent flavor, is of good size, rarely affected by rot or cracking, has a tough skin—a necessary quality for shipping, and which offers successful resistance to insects so destructive to other varieties, and is a first rate keeper.

Train to stakes and keep all side shoots removed until the fourth cluster is formed. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

NEW MATCHLESS TOMATO. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a very rich cardinal red color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather, are of very large size, and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout the season until killed by frost. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, and ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition for several weeks. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ACME. A tomato of superior quality; size, medium; shape, slightly oval; color, maroon or reddish with slight tinge of purple; flesh, deep scarlet and unusually solid. A characteristic of this tomato is its entire freedom from all irregularities, every specimen being as smooth as an apple. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. This is the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vines medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

EXTRA EARLY RED. An old favorite and much in demand for private gardens where early small size tomatoes are wanted. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as much so as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine, distinct flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

ROYAL RED. It is a first-class main crop variety for the shipper, market and private gardener, with not a single essential point lacking; is of a vivid red color and very productive. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

HONOR BRIGHT. New and very distinct variety. The foliage is yellowish green, and the first fruit as it ripens turns first white, then yellow, and when fully ripe is a bright red. The fruit ripens slowly and seems to ripen up exceptionally well after picking, so that the fruit can be picked when white, packed and shipped and after five to ten days will be found solid and ripened to a rich bright red. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.

PERFECTION. It is shaped like the Acme, somewhat larger, the same flavor, fully as early, perfectly smooth, blood-red in color, with more flesh and fewer seeds. A heavy cropper, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

FAVORITE. It is the largest perfect shaped tomato in cultivation. It has no green core, is as smooth as an apple, never cracks after ripening. It is a brilliant dark glossy-red color, ripening all over and through evenly. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

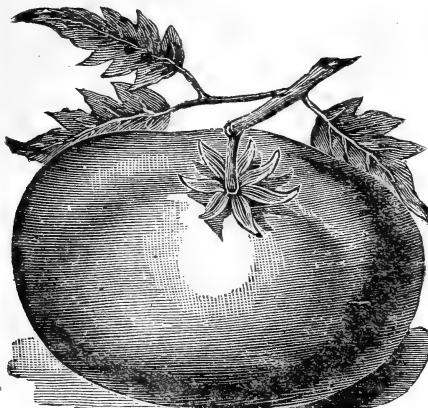
DWARF CHAMPION. Its close, upright growth enables it to be planted much nearer together than any of the older sorts, and the yield, therefore, is accordingly much greater. In productiveness it is unsurpassed. It is also very early. The fruit resembles the Acme, and is of a purplish-pink color, and always smooth and symmetrical in form. It is medium size and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough, and the flesh solid and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50.

TROPHY. An improved sort for either private use or market garden. By judicious, careful selection, the green core or crown has nearly disappeared. It is large, smooth, solid, fine in color, prolific. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.00.

STONE. It ripens for main crops; is very large and bright scarlet color; very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed as the name indicates; is an excellent shipper; quality the very best; fine for canning; a good keeper, not subject to rot. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., lb. \$2.



Kansas Standard Tomato.



Tomato Earliana.

CULTURE. Turnips do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soil; commence sowing the earliest varieties in April, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the rows. For a succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July, from which time until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; one and one-half pounds to an acre.

Five pounds of any variety, not prepaid, at 15c. less per pound.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Is medium sized, pure white and early, of excellent quality. In our market it is much admired. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short and light of color; growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality, hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Very similar to the preceding except the skin. Is a pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved). This is a popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and early winter use, this and the Purple top are highly popular, but as they become over-ripe with age, and in keeping lose somewhat of their succulence they need to be succeeded by the Pomeranian Globe or the Golden Ball. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE. An old favorite, large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive, and admired by all who have seen it. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (Strap-Leaved). This is a free growing, rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. It is not quite so rapid in growth as the flat varieties, may be expected to come in as a succession in autumn and is admirable for table use in early winter. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. A quick growing egg-shaped, perfectly smooth pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

PURPLE TOP (Strap-Leaved). The standard of this part of the country. Superior for early or late planting. Round, flat, good sized, small top with but few leaves; flesh very fine grained; flavor good. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

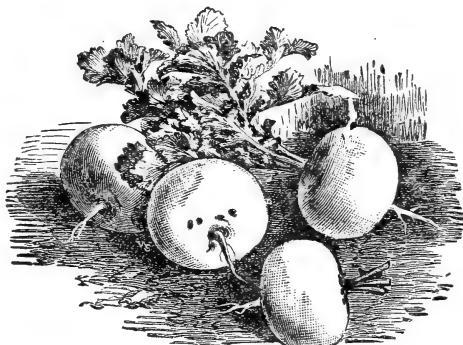
AMBER GLOBE (Strap-Leaved). One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good keeper, grows to a very large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

GOLDEN BALL. Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnip yet produced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

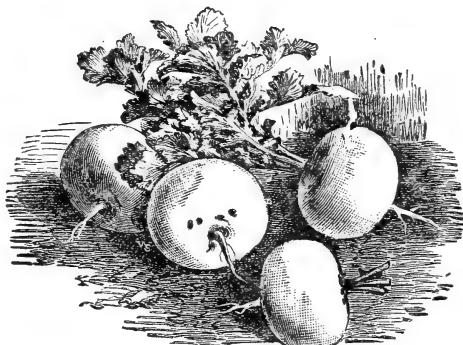
COW HORN. Without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like a carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN or SCOTCH YELLOW. This is a highly approved cattle turnip attaining a large size. It is solid, nutritious, a good keeper and is in every respect reliable. It is celebrated for cattle feeding. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

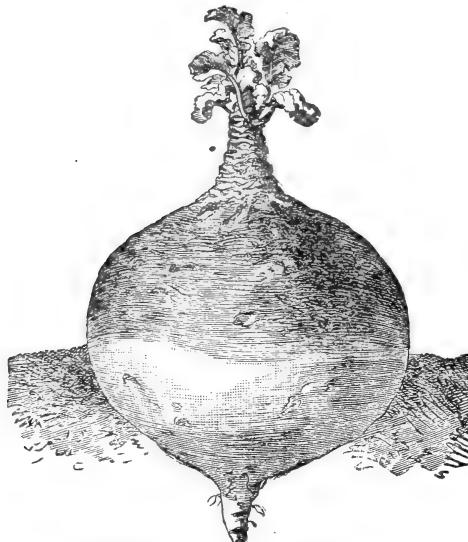
SEVEN TOP. Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 50c.

Turnip—Early Purple Top
Strap-leaved.

Turnip—Snowball.



Turnip—Snowball.



Rutabaga—Yellow, Purple Top.

Rutabagas or Swedish Turnips.

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTABAGA. The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

SWEET GERMAN. Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

ANISE. This herb is an annual, and is cultivated for its seeds and its leaves, which are occasionally used as a garnish and for seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant, agreeable scent, and a sweetish, pleasant taste. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

BALM. A hardy perennial, has an aromatic taste, and a grateful, fragrant smell, a little like lemons. It is used in making balm tea, a grateful drink in fevers, and for forming a pleasant beverage called Balm Wine. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

BORAGE. In Germany the leaves are cut and used for cucumber salad; the flowers make a beautiful garnish; annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Its roots are sometimes used for cooking, and it is said to equal the parsnip. The seeds are used medicinally. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c. Seed for flavoring, oz. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

CORIANDER. Its tender leaves are sometimes used for soups and salads. Its seeds have a pleasant, aromatic taste, and are carminative and stomachic. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

CHERVIL. A native of south Europe. It is used for soups and salads. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

CATNIP or CATMINT. A great favorite medicinal herb. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

DILL. It is cultivated for its seeds, which are used medicinally in cases of flatulence and colic in infants. Leaves are often used for culinary purposes. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

DANDELION. The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, for blanching or salad. The roots, when dried and roasted, are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c.

HYSSOP. A hardy perennial with an aromatic flower, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant, and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

HOREHOUND. It has a strong, aromatic smell and is used as a tonic. It is also used in cases of pulmonary complaints. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

LAVERENDER. It is cultivated for its fragrant flowers, which are used for distilling Lavender Water. Leaves and flowers are aromatic. Gather the flowers before they begin to fade. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

SWEET BASIL. The leaves and the tops of the shoots are the parts gathered, and are used for highly seasoned dishes as well as in soups, stews and in sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes introduced into salads. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

SWEET THYME. It is both a medicinal and a culinary herb. Thyme tea is a cure for nervous headache. Height six or eight inches. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 30c.

ROSEMARY. It is used in many diseases quite successfully, among which are chlorosis and nervous headache. The tops only are used as a medicine. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 40c.

RUE. It is used in nervous complaints, but must be used with caution, as it is a very powerful tonic. It must not be allowed to run to seed. A perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

SAFFRON. Pick the flowers, and dry, for their medicinal qualities. An annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SAGE. The leaves are used for seasoning, stuffing, etc. Tea made from the leaves is an excellent sudorific. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50.

SAVORY. Leaves much used for culinary purposes. They have a very agreeable flavor. If powdered finely and sealed tightly in glass bottles, will retain their flavor a long time. Annual. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SOEREL, Broad Leaved. It is used in soups and salads, and is sometimes cooked like Spinach. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.

SWEET FENNEL. The stalks are sometimes blanched and eaten like celery. The seeds are used carminatively; also medicinally. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c.

SWEET MARJORAM. An aromatic of very sweet flavor; the leaves are used in soups, broths, etc. Biennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c.

WORMWOOD. Used for medicinal purposes. It is also beneficial to poultry, and should be placed in poultry grounds. Perennial. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c.



Sage.



GENERAL CULTURE. The soil, for a flower garden, should be made light, porous and rich, by adding plenty of well rotted manure on light, poor soils, and plenty sand on sticky and heavy ones. It should be dug up deep, made very loose and fine by the constant use of the rake, and as level as possible, to allow the water to reach every spot without standing on any. Water, laying on top of a newly seeded or planted bed, is sure to decay either plants or seeds and, if not quite enough to decay, will, under the action of the sun, bake the ground so hard that the small and weak germs, just starting out, will be smothered under the crust. Most of the flower seeds are so fine that they should be sown on top of the loose ground, covered very lightly with fine ground or manure, and pressed down with a roller or the hand. Principal causes of failure in raising flowers are due to too deep sowing or lack of water at the proper time. As flower seeds, in general, are sown shallow, light but frequent sprinklings are all it is needed. It is no use to have the water reach 3 or 4 inches deep when the seeds are only $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch under the surface; the same quantity of water, applied four times, will do more good. The main object is to keep the soil around the seeds always moist, as air and moisture are needed to insure a good germination, and to prevent the ground from getting a hard crust.

All the annual flowers, which form the largest class of our summer flowering plants, are sown, in this locality, the latter part of April or beginning of May, and the sun then is so hot as to dry the ground almost one inch in one day, hence the need of watering twice a day, if you want to be sure of a good germination.

A good way to know how deep to sow flower seeds is to cover the seed from 4 to 8 times its depth, using the small figure for the finest seeds. Sweet peas are an exception to the rule and may be planted 3 or 4 inches deep. Flower seeds cannot be sown all at one time, as some tropical kinds, such as Portulaca (moss-rose) requires a warmer temperature to start growing and must be planted only when the ground is real warm. Germination also varies with different kinds, some sprouting in 8 or 10 days, while others will stay 3 and 4 weeks in the ground.

Flowers are divided into three classes

1. **Annuals**—Plants that grow, bloom, raise seeds and die the same year.
2. **Biennials**—Which generally do not bloom until the second year and then die.
3. **Perennials**—Which bloom the second season, but last several years and may be propagated by the division of the roots.

Annuals are only sown in the spring, but Biennials and Perennials can be sown in late summer, wintered over and, by so doing, gain one year's time. These two kinds of plants can, on the approach of winter, be potted and carried in the house, where they will bloom through the winter.

With good seeds, and **we keep only the best**, and following the above directions, there will be no trouble in getting a fine garden.

Our flower seeds are put up in fancy packets showing the colored flower on one side and on the back the **full directions how to sow and cultivate each kind**.

We have, also, full Cultural Directions, printed on leaflets, for the following flowers, which will be sent with each flower order, if asked for: **Asters, Amaryllis, Cannas, Carnations, Crocus, Climbing Plants (Hardy), Dahlia, Fuchsia, Geranium, Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Hyacinth, Iris, Lilies, Japanese Lily, Pansy, Roses, Sweet Peas, Tuberoses, Tuberous Begonia.**

Directions for Planting and Culture printed on each package of Flower Seed.

Useful, Simple Garden Tools.

Every person who cultivates even a few flowers has use for the small tools. A garden trowel is indispensable, and a good substantial trowel is worth many of the cheap frail ones. **Our Garden Trowel** will last a life time. Price, 30c, by mail 35c. **The Lang's Hand Weeder** is one of the most popular hand tools, being the best of its class. Having a leather strap on the handle you can carry it on two fingers and have the freedom of the hand to pick up weeds, etc. Price only 25c, postpaid.

REMEMBER: We give Premium Packets with orders for seeds in packets and ounces.

Get your neighbors to combine their orders with yours, save on transportation, also help your friends in getting reliable seeds.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

All Flower Seeds Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.



Ageratum Mexicanum.

AGERATUM.

Flowers light blue or lavender, very desirable for bouquets, furnishing a continuous bloom through the summer. Plants flower well in the house in winter, when potted in the fall before frost. Height, 12 inches. Hardy annual.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Pkt., 5c.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion).

Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems. Very useful for cutting for bouquets, and pretty in masses or in beds. About 1½ feet high.

Agrostemma Coronaria (Fine mixed). Perennial. Pkt., 5c.

ALONSOA.

An attractive bedding plant with remarkably brilliant scarlet flowers, in bloom from July till frost. Removed to the house they bloom well during winter. Height, 18 inches. Half-hardy annual.

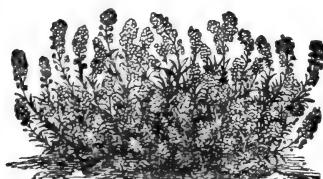
Alonsoa myrtifolia. Pkt., 5c.

ACROCLINIUM.

This beautiful, everlasting flower somewhat resembles the Rodanthe, but the flower heads are of larger size. It is largely used for winter bouquets, for which purpose the flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded. Half-hardy annual.

Acroclinium Mixed. Pkt., 5c;

Acroclinium White. Pkt., 5c.



Alyssum—Sweet.

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its varieties of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Hardy annual.

Amaranthus tri-color (Joseph's Coat). Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding). Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Cruentus (Princess Feather). Pkt., 5c.

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting).

A small, white immortelle, or everlasting, very useful for cutting when fresh, and drying admirably for winter bouquets; producing a succession of bloom from July till frost. Height, 18 to 24 inches. Hardy annual.

Ammobium Alatum. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).

One of the most desirable flowers in the catalogue for its variety of color and succession of bloom, lasting from July until severe frost. The plants should be covered with fine boughs or other light material, in November, and they usually survive, and bloom finely the second year. Height, 1 foot. Perennial.

Antirrhinum. Dwarf, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum. Tall, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum. Queen of the North, white. Pkt., 5c.

ASPERULA.

A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For buttonhole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height, 9 inches. Hardy annual.

Asperula Azurea Setosa. Pkt., 5c.

ABRONIA.

A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling Verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose-lilac, with white eye. Fine for baskets and vases, as well as the garden. Remove the husk from the seed before sowing (as it grows much surer). Height, 6 inches. Half-hardy annual.

Abronia Umbellata. Pkt., 5c.

ABUTILON, or Flowering Maple.

Desirable plants for the conservatory in winter, and effective border plants during summer, producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. Half-hardy shrubs. Height, 2 to 6 feet; perennial.

Abutilon, Finest Mixed. Pkt., 15c.



Abutilon.

ADLUMIA, or Allegheny Vine.

A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation, and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. Is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, and Allegheny Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial, and makes but little growth first season. Height, 15 feet.

Adlumia. White and pink. Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

A favorite flower for bouquets; white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of bloom through the summer and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is made. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual.

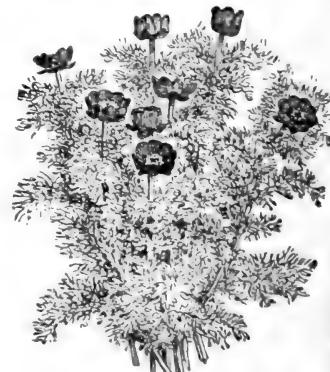
Alyssum, Maritimum. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Alyssum Dwarf, or Little Gem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

ADONIS.

Plants with fine and graceful foliage, and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining a long time in bloom. Grows well in the shade or under trees. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual.

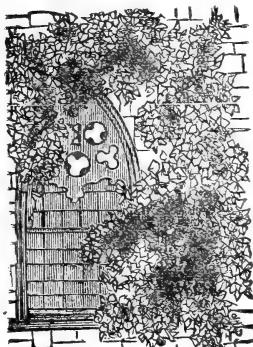
Adonis Aestivalis. Pkt., 5c.



Adonis.

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A flower finely adapted for bouquets, by reason of its shape, size and delicate color—a light blue or lavender. For buttonhole bouquets nothing will be oftener in request than this, contrasting finely with scarlet, and remaining fresh a long time. In bloom from July until after severe frosts. Height, 9 inches. Hardy annual.



Ampelopsis.



Aquilegia (Columbine).

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered. An old standard. The colors place in every garden. Medium tall. White, pure; pkt., 10c. Lavender; pkt., 10c. All Colors, mixed; pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Victoria. Of the tall varieties, none excel the Victoria. The flowers are large and double, of globular shape, ranging in all colors possible. Mixed; pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Comet or Branching. A handsome and very distinct variety, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. Half dwarf. **White Giant**, the finest white grown; pkt., 10c. **Mixed**, including many colors; pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

Daybreak. A beautiful delicate pink of branching habit. Pkt., 10c.

German Quilled. This is the popular Japanese Needle. Grows 18 to 20 inches high, with 30 to 40 flowers on long stems. Our mixture includes white, rose, carmine, blue, etc. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Mignon. Similar to the Victoria, though the flowers are smaller and the plant more dwarf. Mixed; pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed. Of tall varieties, many kinds. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Centaurea Cyanus.
(Bachelor's Button or
Ragged Sailor.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centaurea Cyanus).

A showy annual, of easy culture, flowering freely with a great variety of color, in common garden soil. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM.

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though semi-double and single ones are very certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. Require a rich, deep soil, good culture and plenty of space, to grow to perfection. Height, 2 feet. Tender annual.

Double, mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Double, Camellia, mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Double, White Alba Perfecta. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS.

One of the best climbing plants for permanent situations, as it is perfectly hardy, clinging to the sides of whatever it may be grown against by the rootlets it throws out all along the stems. In the autumn the dark-green foliage assumes beautiful tints of orange, crimson, etc. Height, 50 to 100 feet. Hardy perennial.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Woodbine). Pkt., 10c.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy). Pkt., 10c.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink).

These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work and edging walks. Hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches.

Armeria Maritima. Rosy pink. Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA

(True Rocky Mountain Columbine).

Colorado's emblematic flower. Needs to be seen to be appreciated. The flower petals lay open more flat than the common Columbine. Color is a light blue, in very high altitudes nearly white. We are headquarters for this seed and furnish the true Aquilegia Coerulea. Pkt., 10c.

Can supply Roots at 20c each, or three for 50c, by mail.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries, under the name of Honeysuckles. The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms. Height, from 1 to 3 feet. Hardy perennial.

Aquilegia. Mixed colors.

Pkt., 10c.

Aquilegia. Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER.

No family of plants bear such marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety; always reliable.

For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground. Our seed is German grown and can be depended upon for fine bloom.



Aster—Truffaut's Paeony Flowered.

are bright and delicate and deserve a

Blue, azure; pkt., 10c. Purple, indigo; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

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Blue, azure; pkt., 10c. Purple, indigo; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

For best results sow seed early indoors, then transplant to open ground.

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BEGONIA (Tuberous Rooted).

The newer forms of Begonias are among the most brilliantly beautiful of flowering plants. They can be grown from seed which should be sown in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil. Cover the pot with glass and keep in a warm but shaded place, taking great care not to wash out the small seeds or young plants in watering. The plants will give an abundance of bloom the first year, and at the end of the season they may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever.

Single. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

BELL FLOWER. See Campanula.

BELLIS PERENNIS. See Double Daisy.

Bulbs. See Bulb List.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine).

Magnificent, hardy, deciduous climber, with brilliant flowers; deserving a first place as an ornament and effective covering for walls, houses, etc. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 to 30 feet.

Bignonia Radicans. Pkt., 10c.

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

BOX WOOD.

A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in desired form by shearing, largely used for bordering flower beds. Hardy perennial.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen). Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOMB (Swanriver Daisy).

A delicate dwarf growing plant, suitable for growing in grasses, edgings and rustic baskets. The flowers are of various shades of blue and white, with dark and white centers, cineraria-like in form, rather bell shaped. After blooming the petals of the flowers roll up closely.

Brachycomb. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

A pretty annual, with flowers of bright scarlet and orange, borne in clusters on slender stalks, about a foot in length. They keep in bloom from early summer until autumn, furnishing flowers for cutting every day. Height, 1 foot.

Cacalia Coccinea. Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA.

A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large beautifully spotted blossoms produced in almost countless variations of marking. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, greenhouse and garden. Herbaceous and also shrubby evergreen perennials.

Hybrida Grandiflora. Flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens. Pkt., 25c.

CALENDULA.

This splendid variety has large double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in size and form the finest Aster. Each petal of pale straw color, is regularly marked with a stripe of bright deep orange. Blooms profusely with a succession of flowers from July till frost. It comes true from seed, and is one of the best annuals for a garden display. Height, 18 inches.

Calendula Officinalis. Pkt., 5c.



Calendula.

An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Calla Aethiopica. Pkt., 10c.

For Bulbs, see Bulb List in back part of this catalogue.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Eschscholtzia).

A flower attractive in foliage, bud and blossom. One of the most brilliant flowers grown. Plants procumbent, forming dense, bushy masses with a succession of flowers from July until after severe frosts. When grown with Dwarf Convolvulus, contrasts finely with the dark blue. Height, 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Eschscholtzia, Californica. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Early Douglassii. Early flowering, yellow with golden center. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Golden West. Large orange color, shading to yellow at edges.

CALLIOPSIS.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as fast as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Height, 2 feet. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.



Eschscholtzia (California Poppy).

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower).

Campanulas embrace a great many beautiful and popular perennials, like the Canterbury Bell, and also a number of annuals of great value for forming masses, as they are neat in habit, hardy and free bloomers. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Campanula. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

One of the best climbing plants, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green, with small yellow flowers, which, when half expanded, have a fanciful resemblance in shape of canary birds. Height, 8 feet. Half hardy annual.

Tropaeolum Canariense. Pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT.

All the colors of Candytuft are desirable for bouquets, especially the white, for its form and fragrance and profusion of bloom. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

White Rocket. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Dwarf, Tom Thumb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Empress. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Stately plants, with foliage of elegant growth, presenting a luxuriant and tropical appearance, are much employed in ornamental planting; when planted in clumps of 4 or 5 contrasting colors are very effective. Height, 3 feet. Tender. Perennial.

Canna. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Canna. Madame Crozy varieties. Pkt., 5c.

For Bulbs, see Bulb List in back part of this catalogue.



Canna.

CANNA.

A showy, free flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Silene Armeria. Pkt., 5c.

CATCHFLY (Silene).

A showy, free flowering plant, with bright, dense heads of flowers, growing well in common garden soil. Adapted for border, circular beds, and ribbons. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual.

Silene Armeria. Pkt., 5c.

CASTOR BEANS (Ricinus).

A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate, and strikingly elegant. Height, 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

Ricinus Sanguineus. Large, red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis. New Zanzibar, a giant, a large leaved variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller).

Magnificent foliage plants of silver white and gray foliage, indispensable for borders and edges. Half hardy perennial. Height, 1 foot.

Centaurea Candidissima. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Gymnocarpa. Pkt., 5c.



Castor Bean.

CENTAUREA (Marguerite).

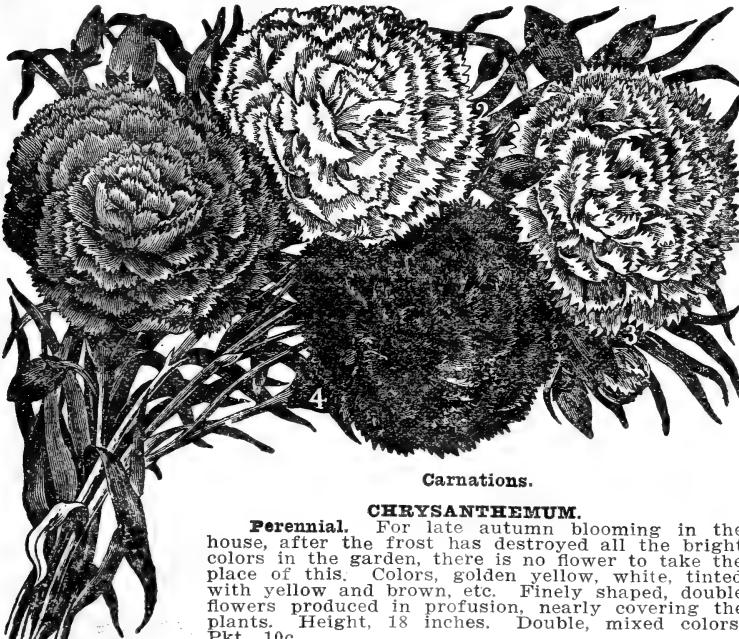
A sweet scented Centaurea, about as large as a medium sized Carnation. It is a sport from Centaurea Odorata, and the plants are about 18 inches high. The flowers are beautifully laciniated and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration.

Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c.

Imperialis. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

White. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA MOSCHATA. See Sweet Sultan.



Carnations.

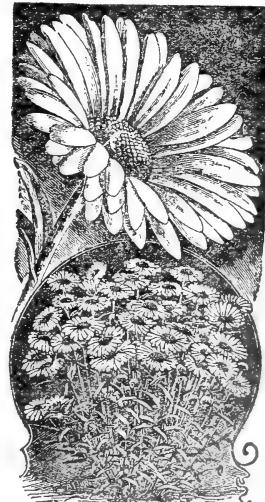
CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Perennial. For late autumn blooming in the house, after the frost has destroyed all the bright colors in the garden, there is no flower to take the place of this. Colors, golden yellow, white, tinted with yellow and brown, etc. Finely shaped, double flowers produced in profusion, nearly covering the plants. Height, 18 inches. Double, mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Early Annual. The glorious and showy autumn-blooming Chrysanthemums, which are now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among the summer annuals, which are easily raised from seed. The plants can be raised by sowing the seed early in the house or frame and planting them out when the weather is favorable, or the seeds can be sown in an open seed-bed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to 8 or 12 inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them—a border on the east or northeast side of the house would be desirable. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and full. Mixed, packet, 5c.

Chrysanthemum Maximum (Large or Oxeye Daisy). A free-blooming, hardy perennial, 2 feet high, literally covered with pure white flowers, which are well adapted for cutting, lasting over a week in water. Pkt., 10c.

Chrysanthemum Frutescens. (Marguerite or Paris Daisy.) This variety, under the name of Marguerite, has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty star-shaped white flowers are freely produced, and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.



Chrysanthemum Maximum.

Chrysanthemum Maximum.



Clematis.

A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils; when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Tender perennial.

Cobaea Scandens. Pkt., 10c.

Don't fail to order your fall BULBS from us. We carry a fine assortment of them.

CINEARIA HYBRIDA.

Very attractive and much admired greenhouse plant; perennial; height, 1 to 2 feet.

Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora. Pkt., 25c.

The Clarkia is held in great estimation in Europe, and especially in England, where it is as common as the Candytuft. The flowers are very pretty and of many colors, double and single. As the plant is apt to suffer in our hot, dry summers, it is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by spring to make a good bloom. Hardy annual. Height, 1½ feet.

Clarkia Fulchella. Pkt. 5c.

CLARKIA.

Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their blossoms. Nice for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes through winter is advised. Will do well in any garden soil. Height, 15 feet.

Clematis. A fine mixture of varieties. Pkt., 10c.

CLEOME, or SPIDER PLANT.

Better known in the West as "Rocky Mountain Bee Plant." It is the emblem flower of the Colorado State Bee Keepers' Association. Has a very attractive flower in shades of pink and crimson on tall branching plants. A splendid honey plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

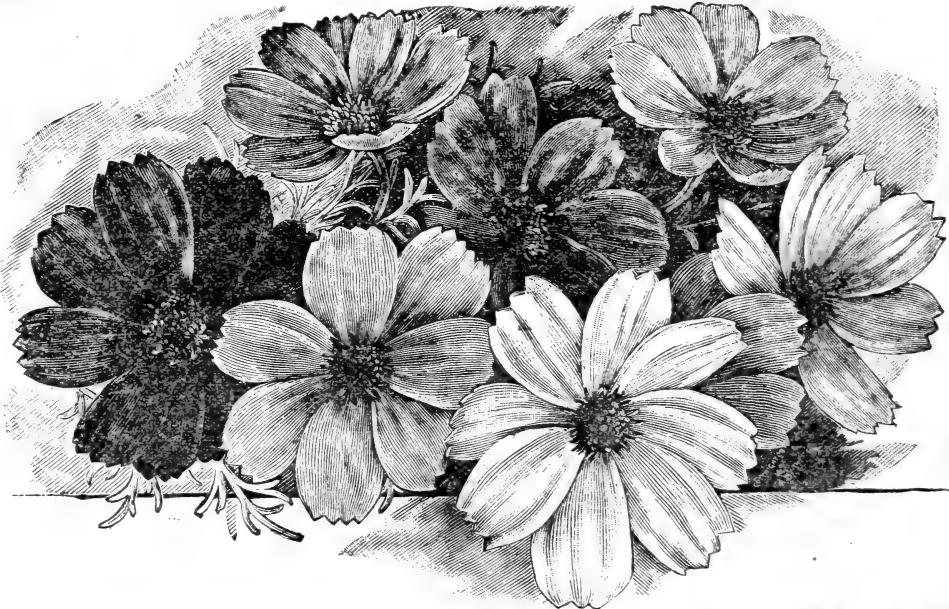
CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

COBaea.

A splendid climbing plant, with large, purple bell-shaped flowers, and elegant tendrils; when well established grows very rapidly, with numerous branches. Height, 15 to 20 feet. Tender perennial.

Cobaea Scandens. Pkt., 10c.

Order a Hand Wreath to help in keeping your flower beds clean, keeping your flower



Cosmos.

COSMOS.

Are unquestionably very handsome flowers, and it is astonishing how quickly they have become general favorites. Only a few years ago they were practically unknown. There is but one objection to their giving general satisfaction, and that is their late flowering habit. The plants require a very long time to develop, and that brings their flowering season late in the fall. This objection will not be found in our "early flowering" strain. Seed sown in the open ground in the beginning of May will produce blooming plants in August, and they will continue to flower late in the fall. We know of no single flower that is as handsome and chaste as the Cosmos, while for keeping qualities when cut they are unexcelled. Early flowering. **White**, pkt., 5c; **Pink**, pkt., 5c; **Crimson**, pkt., 5c; **Yellow**, pkt., 5c; **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

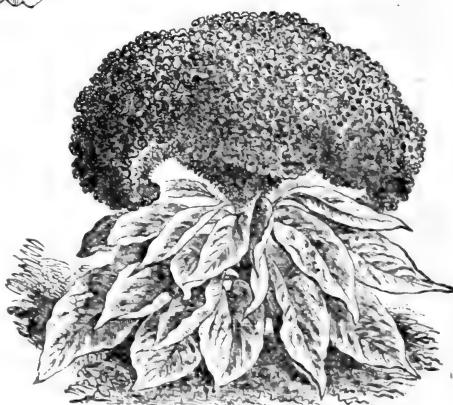
COXCOMB (Celosia Cristata).

A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. Height, 1 to 3 feet.

Dwarf. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Feathered. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Celosia Cristata (Coxcomb).

COLEUS.

Probably there is no other kind of foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. It is one of the most beautiful of our variegated perennial foliage plants for the greenhouse or garden decoration, ribbon-beds, etc., of rapid growth and easy culture. Tender perennial. Height, 1 to 2 feet. **New Hybrids.** Mixed. Pkt., 20c.

COLUMbine. See Aquilegia.

CONVALLARIA. See Lily of the Valley.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

Flowers, large, single; golden yellow. For generosity of bloom there is nothing to compare with it, and it will bear cutting from better than any other plant; at the same time it is always graceful. It can be grown freely from seed, and does well when treated as an annual. Pkt., 10c.

CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glory).**Tall Morning Glory.**

This well known annual is one of the most popular climbers. Of rapid growth, soon covering a fence or trellis with the abundant foliage and bright flowers. A great variety of colors and shades. Height 10 feet. Hardy annual.

Tall, mixed colors, pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; 1/4 lb., 25c.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. The flowers are of immense size and of strong colors. Soak seed before planting. Packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR (Dwarf Morning Glory).

A trailing procumbent plant with flowers of rich shades of blue; in some specimens rivaling the Pansy in richness of color, finely shaded with yellow and white. In bloom from July till after severe frosts. Height, 10 inches. Half hardy annual. Packet, 5c.

**Dwarf Morning Glory.****Tall Morning Glory.****CORN FLOWER ASTER**—See *Stokesia*.**CUCUMBER.**

Horned African. Very ornamental vine. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

CYCLAMEN.

Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants producing exceedingly handsome, red and white flowers. Tender perennial, 1 foot high.

Persicium, mixed, of great beauty and many colors. Pkt., 15c.

Giganteum, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a half inches long. Very choice. Pkt., 20c.

CYPRESS VINE.

Ipomoea Quamoclit. One of the most beautiful climbers; fine delicate cut foliage, dotted with small, scarlet, star-shaped flowers. For covering pillars, trellis work, etc., is not surpassed for grace and beauty. Height 8 feet. Tender annual. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

MIXED CLIMBERS.

In this we have included all the popular quick-growing climbing annuals, such as **Ipomoeas**, **Nasturtiums**, **Sweet Peas**, **Japanese Hops**, **Cypress Vines**, etc. Just the thing for covering old fences, arbors, etc. Pkt., 10c.; 1/2 oz., 25c.

**Dahlia—Double.****Delphinium.**

DAHLIA. This exceedingly beautiful genus comprises an almost endless number of varieties, all more or less showy in the flower garden in the autumn, when most other flowers have faded. They are all of easy cultivation, growing freely in most any soil, from seed sown in the spring. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Dahlia, finest double mixed, packet, 10c.

Dahlia, finest single mixed, packet, 10c.

For Dahlia Bulbs see bulb list.

DAISY (Bellis Perennis). Charming little plants for edging and borders. The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled, white, pink, red and variegated. Not all will come double from the seed, and the single ones should be pulled out. Height 6 inches. Tender perennial. Double mixed, packet, 10c. Longfellow, pink, packet 10c. Snowball, white, packet 10c.

OX-EYED DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.

PARIS DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum Frutescens*.

SHASTA DAISY. See novelties.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur). A very attractive hardy plant for corners of yard, also center of flower beds. We furnish seed of assorted colors. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur.

DOLICHOS. See Hyacinth Bean.

DIANTHUS. See Pink and Sweet William.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove). Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, of all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. See California Poppy.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS (Mixed). This consists of all the popular Everlastings. Packet, 10cents.

**Daisy—Double.****Four O'Clock.**

FEVERFEW. A free-flowering, half hardy perennial plant growing 18 inches in height. Seed sown early in spring in the open ground will produce flowers by fall. The plant throws up numerous stems, terminating in clusters of very double, pure white flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These are desirable for cut flowers. Plants bloom freely when grown in pots in a cool room. Packet, 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis Alpestris*). This beautiful little flower is too well known to require description or recommendation. The delicate, blue flowers appear all summer. Height 6 inches. Hardy perennial. Packet, 10c.

FLAX (Scarlet). See Linum.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru). A handsome plant, making an attractive display of its many colored flowers from the middle of July till frost. The blossoms are marbled and spotted in the most diversified manner, the same plant producing different colors; some branches will grow flowers of a single color only, while others will have striped or parti-colored. The leading colors are red, white and yellow, with stripes and variegations of all three. Height 2 feet. Hardy annual.

Mirabilis, mixed, packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

FUCHSIA. The varieties of Fuchsias are now numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Height 1 to 3 feet.

Double and Single mixed, packet, 25 cents.

GAILEARDIA. A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height 18 inches. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

GLOXINIA. Greenhouse perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation.

Hybrida. Mixed. Packet, 25c.



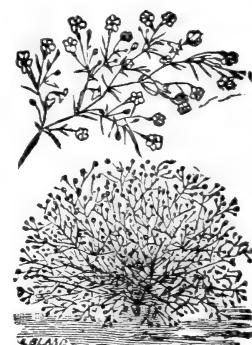
Geranium.



Globe Amaranth.



Fuchsia.



Gypsophila.

GERANIUM. Probably the geranium is better known and more universally admired than any other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture or bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the geranium. Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Half hardy perennial.

Single and Double Zonal. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH. An excellent everlasting or immortelle; flowers globe-shape, purple, orange, and variegated. Retain their shape and color when dried; are also good for cutting as fresh flowers. Height, 10 inches. Tender annual.

Gomphrena. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GILIA. Color azure blue, and light blue shaded with yellow and white. Their size, shape and delicate color make them useful for bouquets. In bloom from the first of July till after severe frosts have destroyed most of the other annuals. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

GODETIA. A beautiful new variety; the plant of neat, dwarf, compact habit with a profusion of rich carmine flowers, produced in a succession of bloom from August till frost. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Gourds.

GOURLDS. A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit; the vines are of rapid growth and with luxuriant foliage; adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual.

All Kinds. Mixed, ornamental. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Dish Cloth, or Luffa. A rapid climber having long, green fruit, the inside of which is a fibrous mass, which, when the shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent substitute for a bath sponge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Japanese Nest Egg. White; like an egg; does not crack and is not injured by heat or cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dipper or Siphon. Useful for dippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Sugar Trough. Have thick, tough shells; very durable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Hercules' Club. The longest gourd grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GLYCINE SINENSIS. See Wistaria.

GYPSOPHILA (Angel's Breath). Small, fragrant flowers, borne on long feathery stems. No flower adds more of light and grace to a bouquet than this, and when once grown will be found indispensable. In bloom through the summer from the first of July till frost. Although not belonging to the immortelle class, the flowers dry finely and are very desirable for winter bouquet. Height, 1 foot.

Gypsophila Elegans. Delicate pink. Pkt., 5c.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). Pure white perennial, everlasting. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM. One of the best of the immortelles; good shape, size and a variety of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, red and crimson. Retain their natural shape very perfectly when dried. In bloom from July till destroyed by frosts. Height, 18 inches. Hardy annual. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN. *Dolichos Lablab.* Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed-pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs 20 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c.



Helichrysum.

HELIANTHUS. See Double Sunflower. 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

HELIOTROPE. A well-known popular green-house plant, fine for bedding, vases or baskets and exquisite for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses, and exceedingly fragrant. Height, *Heliotropium*. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

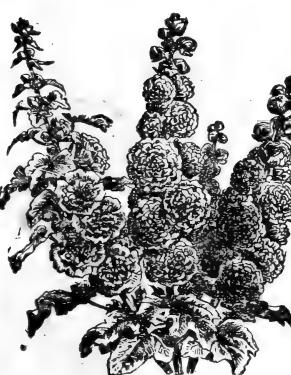


Heliotrope.

JOB'S TEARS. *Coix Lachryma.* Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of hand-some beads are formed from the seeds. Height, 3 feet. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.



Hibiscus.



Hollyhock.

HIBISCUS. A showy, hardy annual, cream color with rich brown center; height, 2 feet.

Hibiscus Africanus. Pkt., 5c.

HOLLYHOCK. A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height, 5 feet. **Prize**, double mixed, pkt. 10c. **Separate colors**, double white, pink, yellow, maroon, each, pkt. 10c.

ICE PLANT (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum). Dwarf plant of procumbent or trailing habit, finely adapted for vases, rock work, etc. The surface of the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun, forming a curious and attractive display. Height, 6 inches. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c.

IPOMOEA QUAMOCЛИT. See Cypress Vine.

IPOMOEA MEXICANA. See Moon Flower.

IVY. For a climbing plant in the garden to do duty as a screen for an old well or building, or to adorn either when new, it is a well known and favorite plant. For indoor winter decoration Ivy is unequalled, as it can be trained in any desired form, and will bear any amount of hardship and bad usage. Height, 30 to 60 feet. Perennial.

Hedera Helix. Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus Japanicus). A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year. Variegated leaves. Pkt., 10c.

INSECT POWDER PLANT. See Pyrethrum.

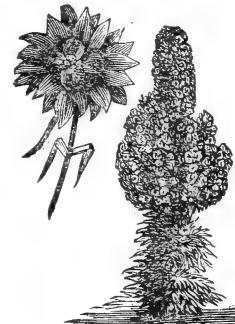
LANTANA. Rapid growing plants; the flowers are borne in Verbena-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange and white. Half hardy perennial. Height, 3 feet.

French Hybrids. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

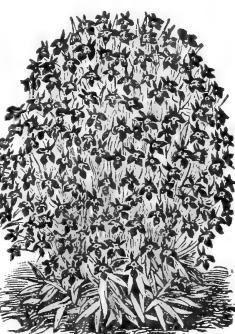
LARKSPUR (Delphinium). A fine variety of colors—shades of blue, red and others striped and mottled. The flowers are produced in spikes, which are continually pushing out from the main stem and branches, furnishing an abundance of bloom throughout the season. When grown in vases makes a fine display. Height, 2 feet. Hardy annual. Double tall mixed, pkt. 5c. Double dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA. An elegant and useful class of plants of dwarf, compact growth, bearing a profusion of delicate flowers. In bloom through the summer and autumn. Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental and leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and piazza decorations. Height, 6 inches. Half hardy annual.

Lobelia Blue, Crystal Palace. Pkt., 10c.



Larkspur.



Lobelia.



Japanese Hop.



Marigold.

MARGUERITE. See Chrysanthemum.

MAURANDIA. This vine is one of the best for window garden and almost equal to Smilax in delicate beauty. It is very hardy, blooms profusely and is very easily grown from seed and roots readily from cuttings. Pkt., 10c.

MARVEL OF PERU. See Four O'clock.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. See Ice Plant.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda). One of the best known and most popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suitable to almost any location and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. Height, 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Grandiflora. Sweet, large flowering. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Golden Queen. Golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Giant White. Pyramidal, tall growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Giant Machet. This is the popular strain used by florists. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

MIMULUS. These flowers are remarkable for their rich and beautiful markings and spots; well adapted for vases, pots and baskets, and also for open culture in the garden. Height, 1 foot. Half hardy perennial.

Moschatus. Musk Plant. Pkt., 10c.

MIMOSA PUDICA. See Sensitive Plant.

MOON FLOWER (Ipomoea Mexicana). The true Moon Flower is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers; a single plant can easily be made to cover, by August 15, a trellis 30 to 50 feet high and 6 feet broad, with a dense mass of leaves, studded every night or cloudy day with hundreds of beautiful white and wax-like flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Height, 30 to 50 feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY. See Convolvulus.

MOSS ROSE. See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa). One of the best flowers for bouquets; plants of dwarf habit and compact; the flowers borne on long, wiry stems. A great variety of colors from white to very dark purple—almost black. In bloom from August till after severe frosts. Height, 18 inches. Tender perennial. Dwarf double; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS. See Forget-Me-Not.

NEMOPHILA. This popular plant is to be found in almost any garden, and has secured a place in the heart of every lover of flowers. Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted to border or pot culture. The flowers are exquisitely colored, blotched and spotted; they are quite apt to sport in an endless variety of shades from black and blue to lighter colors. Height, 6 inches. Hardy annual. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS. A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family, which are noted for freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annual, 3 feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden. Pkt., 10c.

NICOTIANA SANDERAE. See Novelties.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist). A showy annual with fine cut of foliage, and curiously formed double flowers of light blue color. The form and color render it very desirable for bouquets. Height, 1 foot. Double, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See Nigella.

LILY OF THE VALLEY (Convallaria Majalis). The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in common soil. It will do well in any shady situation where few other plants will thrive; can be multiplied by dividing roots or by seed. Hardy perennial. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

For PIPS, see bulb list.

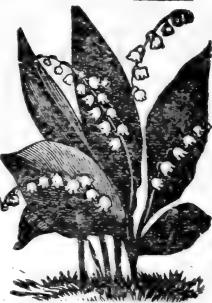
LINUM (Scarlet Flax). Distinguished for their brilliant colored flowers, which are deep crimson with black center saucer shaped, and very conspicuous in bed and border. The foliage of the plant is slender and delicate, and the flowers produce very little seed. Height, 1 1/4 feet. Hardy annual.

Linum Grandiflorum Rubrum. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD. A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown. Flowers of this variety are about an inch in diameter, full double to center, and cover the plant profusely. Height, 1 foot. Half hardy annual.

Double Dwarf, French. Pkt., 5c.

Double Dwarf, African. Pkt., 5c.



Lily of the Valley.



Mignonette.



Mourning Bride.

**Nasturtiums.**

strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. This characteristic as well as wonderful richness of the unusual markings, has been fixed in both the tall and dwarf forms. We furnish both Tall and Dwarf separately.

DWARF NASTURTIUM. A bed of Dwarf Nasturtium is very desirable for borders along walk ways, etc. They are in constant bloom. Grow about one foot high.

Mixed Colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 18c; 2 oz., 25c.

Brilliant. A handsome scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 18c.

Ruby King. A blue tinted red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 18c.

Pearl. Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 18c.

King Theodore. Maroon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 18c.

Lady Bird. Orange yellow, red spots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 18c.

NEW IVY LEAVED CLIMBING NASTURTIUM. This is the most distinct and showy variety, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The plants are of strong running growth; the leaves are deep rich green, veined with silvery white, closely resembling in form and veining those of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of the deepest and richest glowing scarlet comparatively small in size but of most distinct form. It is also desirable as a trailing vine for planting in hanging baskets, vases, or for winter pot culture in the house. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 18c; oz., 25c.

Six Packets of any varieties of Nasturtiums for 25c; 12 for 40c. Five 1 oz. Packages (except Chameleon and Ivy Leaved) for 50c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. Ornamental grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh for summer bouquets, and also dry well for working with everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. This assortment includes the most delicate and graceful varieties.

Stipa Pennata or Feather Grass. Pkt., 5c.

Lagurus Ovatus. Pkt., 5c.

Gynerium or Pampas Grass. Forms elegant plumes. Pkt., 5c.

All Kinds.* Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

OXALIS. Very attractive and beautiful plants, with richly colored flowers, suitable for rock work and rustic baskets. Half hardy perennial. Height, 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES.

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the modest brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom.

Barteldes' Giant Market Pansies. A mixture of the very best grown in different parts of the world. Not excelled by any for size and fine colorings. Pkt., 20c.

Cassier's New Giant Odier. Extra large flowers of the showy and popular **Odier** type, being all three or five-spotted on backgrounds of rich glowing colors in many distinct shades. Pkt., 15c.

Eugnot's Very Large Stained, Mixed. An extra large, five-spotted race; plants vigorous, with short stalks bearing well above the foliage, immense flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine. Pkt., 15c.

German Imperial Mixture. While the giant flowered are great favorites, they do not carry all the shades and colors which are found in our German Mixture. This is the florists' popular strain. Mixed, a fine assortment. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Good Mixed. Consisting of many popular colors of ordinary strains. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

NASTURTIUMS.

TALL NASTURTIUM. This well known annual is one of the best for trellis and arbor decorations; flowers of a great variety of rich colors, striped and spotted with different shades. Is excellent for vases and baskets; also does finely when grown in beds without trellis support; produces an abundance of flowers from the first of July until frost. Height, 6 to 10 feet.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.

Heinemani. Silky bronze chocolate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Coccineum. Bright orange scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Schillingi. Bright yellow, maroon blotches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Pearl. Cream white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Regelianum. Brownish violet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

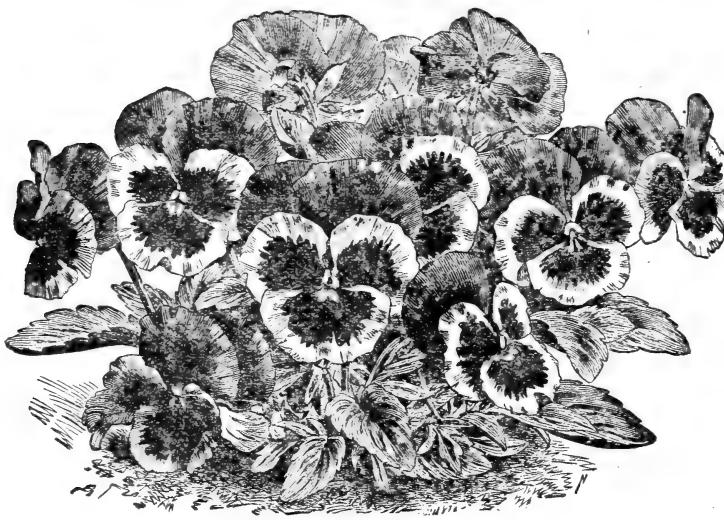
LOBBIANUM NASTURTIUM. These constitute, without doubt, some of the finest of our annual climbers; they are as easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in remarkable brilliancy of their flowers, and also in height of vines and rapidity of growth.

Many Colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

MADAM GUNTHER'S HYBRIDS. A grand strain of tall growing, containing many colors not found in any other mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

NEW FRENCH NASTURTIUM, "CHAMELEON." This new Nasturtium is a most remarkable advance in this brilliant family. We find that in richness and variety of color it surpasses any other in richness and variety of color it surpasses any other

characteristic as well as wonderful richness of the unusual markings, has been fixed in both the tall and dwarf forms. We furnish both Tall and Dwarf separately. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.



Pansy.

inches in diameter, of good substance and in many colors. They include

maroon, orange and lavender; also striped, blotched, feathered, etc. Viola Odorata (Semperflorus). Pkt., 15c.

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower).

A most interesting and well-known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. They are the pride of South America and West Indies, where the woods are filled with the species, which climb about from tree to tree, bearing flowers of striking beauty.

Passiflora Coerulea. Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October, it is excellent for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half dozen flowers for garden decoration. Height, 18 inches.

Phlox Drummondii. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c.

Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora. Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c.

Phlox Alba. White. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.

Perennial Phlox. Pkt., 10c.

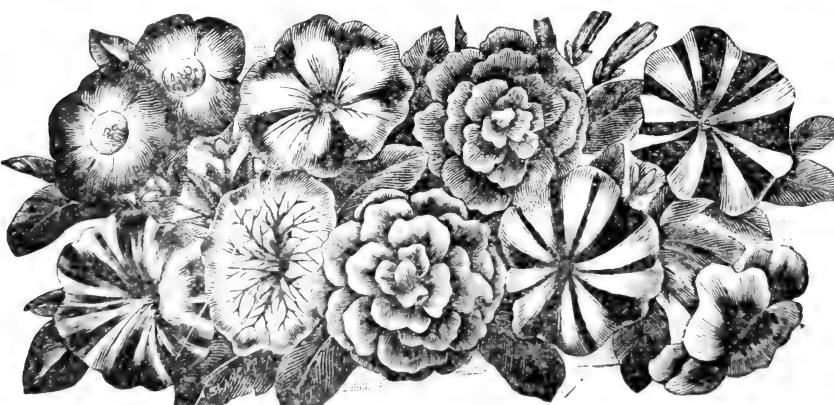
Phlox, Star of Quedlinburg. Star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.



Passion Flower.



Phlox Drummondii.



Petunia—Single and Double.

Giants of California. Produce immense large single blossoms. Pkt., 15c. Striped and Blotched. Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Trimardeau. Very large flowered variety. An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth. The flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots.

White. With dark center. Pkt., 10c.

Black. King of Blacks. Pkt., 10c.

Yellow. A beautiful clear yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Blue. Azure blue. Pkt., 10c.

Purple. Deep royal purple. Pkt., 10c.

Bronze. A golden bronze. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c. One packet of each of above seven for 50c.

Sweet-Scented. This lovely new class is the result of a hybridization or crossing of the Pansy with the Sweet Violet, retaining the delightful violet perfume, with pansy blooms 2 pure white, yellow, black, maroon, orange and lavender; also striped, blotched, feathered, etc. Viola Odorata (Semperflorus). Pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA. One of the best flowers for a splendid display throughout the entire season. Beautiful new colors, striped and marked in the most diversified manner. The ease of culture, profuse and continuous bloom, adaptation for different styles of growth—indoors and in the garden—render the Petunia one of the most valuable of the annuals and entitled to a generous share of the space in every garden. In bloom from the first of July to October. Hardy perennial.

Double Mixed. Saved from choice double flowers, always a few come single. Pkt., 20c.

PINKS (*Dianthus*).

Splendid, large flowers of the richest and most brilliant colors and markings; constantly in bloom from July till after severe frosts the first and also the second year. No flower excels this genus for a brilliant show of colors through the summer. Height, 1 foot.

- Dianthus Chinensis* (double China). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.
- Dianthus Lacinatus* (single fringed). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 90c.
- Dianthus Imperialis* (double Imperial). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.
- Dianthus Hedewigii* (double Hedewigii). Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.
- Dianthus Hedewigii*. Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.
- Dianthus Albus Flore Pleno* (double white). Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Plumarius (Perpetual or June Pink). Pkt., 10c.

PICOTEE. Very much like Carnation, as fine and more delicate in its coloring. Perennial. Height, 18 inches. German, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY.

A well known flower of great profusion. Single and double mixed, a grand collection of the annual varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FAIRY POPPIES. The flowers are perfectly double, of large size and magnificent form. In colors the grand, large flowers are of pure white, glowing scarlet, light lilac, scarlet with white, and black, rose, and deep maroon. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES. They are similar in every way to the Wild Scarlet Field Poppy of England and the continent, but the range of color is so varied that scarcely two will be found alike. Pkt., 5c.

ICELAND POPPY (Perennial). The delicate, fragrant flowers are exceedingly beautiful, and with their long stems are well suited for cutting. The plants are perfectly hardy, easily cultivated, and the lovely white, yellow and orange-red flowers are in bloom from early summer until fall. Hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

NEW ORIENTAL HYBRID POPPIES.

For brilliancy of colors there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers are of enormous size, often measuring over 6 inches in diameter, while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and richest maroon purple. Their culture is as simple as that of the common garden poppies. One of their most valuable qualities is that they are perfectly hardy perennials, living through winters with but little protection and increasing in size and beauty from year to year. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss). There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling



Picotee.



Poppy—Double Fairy.



Portulaca.

PYRETHRUM (Insect Powder Plant). Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the Persian Insect Powder. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum, and it is certain death to Plant Lice, Flies, Cabbage Worms and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every Cabbage Worm or other insect it touches. Height, 1 foot.

Pyrethrum Roseum. Pkt., 10c.

Pyrethrum Aureum. This is the beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called "Golden Feather." Pkt., 10c.



Dianthus Chinensis.



display of beauty as a bed of many-hued, brilliant-colored portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July until killed by frost in autumn. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear, withhold water, and if the beds have a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plants and the effect beautiful. Tender annual. Height, 9 inches.

Double Rose. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Single. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PRIMROSE (Chinese). These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost, and damp, cutting winds. Height, 9 inches.

Primula Obconica. Pkt., 10c.

Primula Simensis. Mixed. Pkt., 15c.



Salpiglossis.

ROSE, NEW DWARF (*Rosier Multiflora*). Height, 20 inches. This variety comes to us from France. They commence blooming when about 3 inches high; like annuals, they germinate, flower and produce seed within a year. Blooming is continuous throughout the summer, but is naturally more abundant the second season. The flowers are single, semi-double and double in almost equal proportions and present almost all the variations of color found in other roses. A young plant raised from seed sown January 15 expanded its first flowers 3 months later. Pkt., 15c.



New Dwarf Rose.

SMILAX. No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to keep several days, after being cut, without wilting. Nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Height, 10 foot. Tender perennial. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SILENE. See Catchfly.

SUNFLOWER. An exceedingly double variety of this well known plant, adapted by its stately growth for a background to the lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbant of miasma in damp or ill drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are quite attractive. Hardy annual.

Helianthus, Globosus Fistulosus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Mammoth Russian. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SWAN RIVER DAISY. See Brachycome.

STOCKS (Ten Weeks). Plants grow about one foot high, making a compact bush, covered with splendid spikes of bloom from July till frost. This seed is our own importation from the most celebrated German grower of this flower, saved only from the selected pot plants, and will produce the largest proportion possible to obtain of large double flowers, in the most brilliant colors and variety. Half hardy annual. Height, 1 foot.

German Dwarf Double. Mixed pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 60c.

Separate Colors. White, blue, crimson, purple, yellow. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

BROMPTON STOCK. The Brompton Stock cannot endure our winter, but if plants are grown in the open ground, during the summer, in autumn they can be removed to the house, where they will flower well if not kept too hot or dry. Half hardy annual. Height, 1 foot.

Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

White. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet William.

STOKESIA CYANEA (Corn Flower Aster).
See Novelties.

SWEET SULTAN. A handsome annual with fragrant flowers, borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height, 2 feet.

Centaurea Moschata. Mixed, Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM. The improved varieties of this popular flower are very beautiful, and should find a place in every garden. A great variety of rich colors, eyed and variegated with other shades, forming large trusses of bloom, remaining a long time in blossom. A bed of Sweet William is very attractive the last of June and first of July, at a time when but few other flowers are in bloom. Hardy perennial. Height, 18 inches.

Dianthus Barbatus. Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus Barbatus. Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

TASSEL FLOWER. See Cacalia.



Smilax.



Stocks—Large Flowering.



Sweet Peas.

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE. Sweet Pea delights in a soil inclined to be clayey, and, as the little beauty is a gross feeder, a good supply of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the ground. Fall is the best season to prepare the soil. A good many failures have been made by manuring in the spring, for the reason that all pea vines like a moist ground, and the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun

is too much for the young vines, which turn yellow and die. The best season to sow the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Late sowing produces rank growth but few flowers. Dig a trench 1 foot deep by 16 or 18 inches wide and mix in it 6 inches of top soil with old manure. In this plant your seeds in 2 rows and drop one pea every inch or two; then cover with 2 inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side has to be a little lower to allow surplus water to drain off. Flowers must be picked off every day if you want them to bloom all through the summer. Bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the time of flowering.

We are headquarters for strictly high grade Sweet Peas seed. Our growers give special attention to selecting and cleaning. We have trade from all parts of the United States for our "selected strains," which are furnished at prices within the reach of all and as low as the ordinary stocks are priced by many.

PRICES: 5c per packet, 6 packets for 25c, 12 packets for 40c; 10c. per ounce, 3 one-ounce packages for 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, 1b. 60c. Postpaid except where otherwise priced. If pounds are wanted by express, deduct 10c per lb.

"Sweet Peas Up To Date," by Hutchins. A complete treatise on culture of Sweet Peas, 10c postpaid.

WHITE.

Emily Henderson. A persistent bloomer.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety.

Sadie Burpee. An improvement on either above whites, being very large with a hooded form.

PINK AND WHITE.

Early Blanche Ferry. This is the standard among florists, as it has no rival for forcing. Our strain is the "Earliest of All" and is very early.

ROSE.

Her Majesty. Large hooded flowers, with usually 4 to a stem.

SCARLET.

Salopian. Very bright scarlet with large flower.

Cardinal. Intense crimson scarlet.

Mars. A large and well-formed scarlet.

PINK.

Lady Penzance. An attractive orange pink with a medium hooded blossom.

Lady Marie Currie. Fine orange pink, of intense color, splendid for cutting.

PINK.

Katherine Tracy. A soft but brilliant pink.

Lovely. A delicate shell tinged with yellow; often four flowers on a stem.

Apple Blossom. Bright rose and pink.

Prima Donna. A lovely shade of soft pink, very vigorous, usually four blossoms to a stem.

Modesty. White with a tint of pink on the edges.

YELLOW.

Mrs. Eckford. Beautifully shaded. Very vigorous grower.

VARIEGATED AND STRIPED.

Gray Friar. Watered purple on white ground.

Dorothy Tenant. Rosy purple, large size.

Juanita. Standard mauve, wings lavender, both striped.

America. Is a common scarlet, striped on white. Large open flowers.

MAROON.

Black Knight. Very deep maroon, an improvement on Boreatton.

LAVENDER.

New Countess. Delicate lavender, the finest in this color.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Very large, with long stems.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

BLUE—

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple blue.

Countess of Cadogan. Flowers open a purple but soon change to a lilac and then to a blue.

Navy Blue. The large flowers are of a rich violet purple with the effects of a dark navy blue.

MIXED—

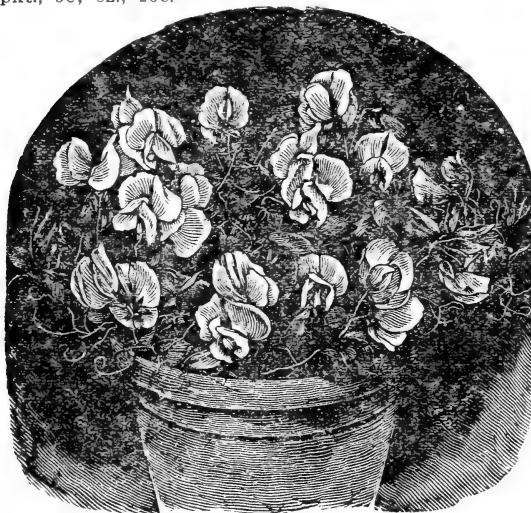
Eckford's Hybrids, extra selected. Mixed. Nothing better in mixture of varieties and should not be compared with ordinary mixtures on the market. We mix in all our named varieties. Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; 3 lbs., prepaid, for \$1.50.

Large Flowered. All good varieties, though not all choice. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., not prepaid, \$1.50.

Light Colors Only. Mixed. From named varieties mixed to order. Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE MIXTURE. Consists of Salopian, Blanche Burpee and Navy Blue in a mixture. Very novel. Try an ounce at least. Oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

EVERLASTING PEAS. A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial. Height, 10 feet. Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



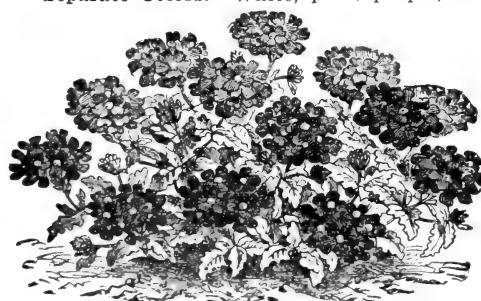
Dwarf Sweet Peas.

VERBENA. The most popular bedding plant grown from seed. The fine variety of colors, with stripes and markings of different colors, profuse and long continued bloom and excellence for bouquets, make them one of the most desirable annuals in the catalogue for general culture. Grown from seeds the flowers are quite fragrant, and blossoms stronger than from cuttings. Tender perennial.

Verbena Hybrida. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Separate Colors. White, pink, purple, blue scarlet. Each, pkt., 10c.



Verbena Hybrid.

WALL-FLOWER. The large, massive spikes of the Wall-Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color—the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height, 18 inches. Tender perennial.

Double, Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Single, Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

WHITLAVIA. An elegant annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters of rich, dark blue and white bell-shaped flowers. Is fine for baskets and vases; for piazza decorations is one of the best, flourishing best in partly shaded situation. Height, 1 foot.

Whitlavia Grandiflora. Pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER. Ornamental climbing cucumbers with curious fruit, remarkable for its luxuriance and rapidity of growth. Height, 15 feet. Half hardy annual.

Eschinochystis Lobata. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

VIOLET. The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. The violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial. Height, 4 inches.

Viola Odorata. Pkt., 10c.



Violet.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN, or Mixture of all Kinds Flower Seeds. Any one who has planted and cultivated flowers in neatly laid out beds and borders, is aware of the labor and constant attention required to produce the desired effect. To those who cannot give it this care, "The Wild Flower Garden" presents a substitute, which for its unusual and varied effect, cheapness and the small amount of labor necessary for its construction, has no equal. The seeds we offer for the "Wild Flower Garden" are a mixture of over 150 different varieties, and being mixed can be offered at a much less price than when sold in separate packages. No one not having such a bed can form an idea of its beauty, the different seasons of bloom insuring something new almost every day. Large pkts., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Zinnia Double.

WISTARIA VINES (Glycine Sinensis). One of the quickest growing climbers, of fine bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. If once started will live for years. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 feet.

Glycine Sinensis. Pkt., 10c.

XERANTHEMUM. A popular flower of the immortelle class. Blooming freely in common soil. Plant is of compact habit with flowers borne on strong stems. Colors, white, purple, yellow and light blue. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA. Fine, large flowers, of great variety of colors—red, rose, crimson, scarlet, purple, orange, white and yellow—the flowers full, double as a Dahlia, and remaining in bloom from July till frost. Make a fine display when grown in rows, the plants forming a dense hedge, covered with bloom. Height, 2 feet. Half hardy annual.

Double. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

New Zebra. Striped, resembling a zebra. Pkt., 10c.

SPECIALS.

You should include some of these mixtures in your order. They are money well invested.

MIXED CLIMBERS. Includes Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, Japanese Hops, Cypress Vine, etc. Just what you want to cover garden fence, old stumps, trellis, etc. Liberal pkt., only 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

MIXED EVERLASTING FLOWERS. All the popular everlastings. You cut them when in bloom; they keep all winter. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS. We give 6 separate packets for 25c; 12 pkts. for 40c; 3 1-ounce pkgs. for 25c. Your choice from pages 57-58.

NASTURTIUMS. We give 6 packets, any kind, for 25c; 12 pkts. for 40c. Your choice from pages 53-54.

PANSY-TRIMARDEAU. One packet each of 7 different colors for 50c.

GARDEN SEED COLLECTION. Thirty well filled packets* of Garden Seeds, our selection, postpaid, \$1.00.

Before closing your order look over our list of Summer Flowering Bulbs. You surely will include some **GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS, TUBEROSES, ETC.**

When you want **Hyacinth, Tulip** and **Narcissus Bulbs**, write us for "Fall Bulb Price List."

If your house plants are not doing well use **Walker's Plant Food**. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg., 25c; 1b. pkg., 40c, postpaid.

FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

The following varieties are the "Cream" of Summer Flowering Bulbs, and are all Guaranteed First Size.

BEGONIAS. Handsome summer flowering bulbs of colors rich and varied, ranging from delicate yellow and salmon to crimson. Early bloomer, in full bloom until early frost. Grow best in a soil composed of leaf mould, sand and a small portion of well rotted cow manure. Single, each 20c, doz. \$2.00; double, each 30c, doz. \$3.00.

CALADIUM, or ELEPHANT'S EAR. One of the most effective plants in cultivation for planting out upon the lawn; growing 5 feet high, with handsome leaves often three feet long and 20 inches wide. Can be stored in sand during the winter. Each 20c, doz. \$2.00.

CANNAS. Combining grand tropical foliage with large and brilliant flowers. The Canna is one of our most showy bedding plants. The large flowers and varied colors double their popularity. Each 15c, doz. \$1.50.

CINNAMON VINE. A charming climber with heart-shaped leaves and cinnamon scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty. It thrives anywhere, and when once planted will grow for years. They are grown from roots, or tubers, and will grow in any locality. Each 10c, doz. 50c.

DAHLIA. Always a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of color so large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. Roots easily injured by frost. Set 2 feet apart. Tie to stakes. Assorted colors; each 20c, doz. \$2.00.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS. The flowers are bell-shaped and pendulous, pure white and fragrant. Plant is hardy and grows stronger each year. Each 10c, doz. \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS. We are large growers of these bulbs and supply only varieties and mixtures that we know are the best to be obtained and such as will give complete satisfaction. Each 5c, doz. 40c.

MADEIRA VINE. Madeira Vine is a popular and favorite tuberous rooted climber of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage. It grows everywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny location. Each 5c, doz. 40c.

PEONIES. Still the grand old favorites they were 50 years ago. Our stock consists of the newest French and Chinese varieties, with immense double blooms of the most intense yet delicate colors. The flowers are borne in the greatest profusion. For brilliant display of bloom during May and June, there is nothing that will equal them. Each 25c, doz. \$2.50.

SPOTTED LEAF CALLA. Flowers pure white with dark throat. Each 20c, doz. \$2.00.

TUBEROSE. Most delightful, fragrant and beautiful summer flowering bulbs. Flowers waxy, white and sweet scented. Plant is fond of light and heat. Plant outside after April 1. Each 5c, doz. 40c.



Tuberose.

HARDY LILIES.

Auratum. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear, broad, golden band in center. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Album. Pure white, with beautiful, recurved petals, very fragrant. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Longiflorum. White, trumpet formed, very fragrant. A grand sort, almost identical with Bermuda Easter Lily. Hardy and somewhat later. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

Rubrum. Flowers white, with a deep rosy or crimson band on each petal with deep colored spots between; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

**FLOWERING BULBS.**

For Fall and Winter Planting.



Tulip.



Calla.



Hyacinth.



Lily—Auratum.

The following are for Fall and Winter planting, and have been selected as being the choicest in several hundred varieties. Guaranteed first size:

CALLA. An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or for ornamentation of the drawing room and conservatory. Thrives in any light, rich soil when plentifully watered. Each, 20c; dozen, \$1.80.

HYACINTH. Were we asked to name the most beautiful bulbous flower for fall growing, either for house culture or for outdoor planting, we would certainly recommend the Hyacinth. It is not only extremely beautiful, but can be grown by even the most inexperienced in bulb culture. It blooms early in the season, remains a long time in flower, and ranges through so many shades of rich and delicate colors that all tastes can be suited. Also they have a delightful fragrance which is sufficient in itself to make it a general favorite.

Roman Hyacinth, white, each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Single Hyacinth, mixed colors, each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Double Hyacinth, mixed colors, each 10c; doz., \$1.00.

TULIPS. The tulip, for its gorgeous colors, its pretty cup-like shape and its early flowering, is one of the oldest spring favorites planted in beds or borders, it is unrivaled by brilliant effect. As with most flowers, single varieties succeed better than double when forced; for this purpose they should be planted as early as possible.

Single Tulips, mixed colors, each, 5c; doz., 40c.

Double Tulips, mixed colors, each, 5c; doz., 40c.

CROCUS. This is one of the first of the bulbous plants to show its head above the ground in the early spring; in fact they are called the "Harbingers of spring." They are perfectly hardy and can be left in the ground for several years without being disturbed, this being the best mode of treatment.

Crocus, mixed colors, each, 3c; doz., 25c.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers measure six to eight inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes, and are of a rich, deep, velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. For winter blooming this is one of the grandest bulbs for house culture. They are so easily grown that the most inexperienced in bulb culture can handle them, in fact they infrequently bloom without ever having been planted in soil or water.

Large Bulbs, each, 50c; doz., \$5.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY. A bed of Lilies is a "Joy forever," and there is no plant that will give such genuine satisfaction for a small outlay as the above. We are anxious that everyone give the plants a trial, to this end we have made price for all. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

HYACINTH GLASSES for growing Hyacinths in water. Each, 20c.

NARCISSUS, VON SION. The grand old-fashioned double, yellow daffodil. Very hardy outside and blooms freely in pots in the house. Everybody should plant this one. Blooms everywhere. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

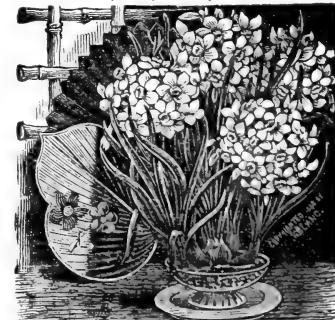
NARCISSUS PAPER WHITE. Early flowering, finest for forcing. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

NARCISSUS TRUMPET MAJOR. Deep golden flowers, very early, grand for cut flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

FREESIAS. They are sure to bloom, even under the most trying conditions, and their fragrance is something that cannot be equaled in any other bulbous plant. Commence blooming early, and the flowers stay perfect for a long time, each bulb producing several clusters of blooms, which come along in succession. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

This is a species of the Polyanthus Narcissus, annually imported from northern China, and prized for the abundance of flowers. Produces very large bulbs, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference, which throws up from 5 to 10 flower spikes, bearing clusters of



Chinese Lily.

waxy white blossoms, with yellow center, of a most delicious fragrance. They grow well in pots in a light and sandy soil, but the most successful way of cultivating is as the Chinese do—in water. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

OXALIS. Most of these Oxalis flower from October until Christmas, and later. Very pretty, of easy culture, requiring a good, somewhat peaty soil, with considerable light. Put 4 or 5 in a 4-inch pot. Charming for window boxes and hanging baskets. Each, 5c; doz., 40c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. The Lily of the Valley is a sweet little plant, thriving in any common soil; it will do well in any shady situation, where few other plants will thrive. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

SNOWDROPS. Among the earliest spring flowers, bell-shaped, pure white with a small green dot on the top of each petal. Hardy.

Single. Each, 2c; doz., 20c.

Double. Each, 3c; doz., 30c.



THE BARTELDÉS SEED CO.

Select Roses.

Best Adapted to Our
Western Country.

MAKE YOUR HOMES MORE BEAUTIFUL

And give pleasure to your families by a liberal selection from our up-to-date list of Roses and Climbing Plants. Our connection with a leading eastern house enables us to furnish them at very low prices by mail, prepaid to your homes.

Orders for same will be filled separately from Seed or other orders and will be shipped in season after about April 15.

All Roses are strong, thrifty, well established stock from 2½-inch pots.

CULTURE. The Rose, rightly called the Queen of Flowers, being a very heavy feeder, should be planted in soil made as rich as possible and not too wet. Before planting incorporate in the soil, when digging the hole, a shovelful of well-rotted manure and set your plant about one inch deeper than originally planted, spreading the roots and pressing the ground firmly around them. Plant the bedding kinds about 1½ feet apart, while the climbers are set from 3 to 4 feet apart. The best time to plant them is in April and May. During summer the ground must be cultivated to keep it free from weeds and to prevent it from baking. In the fall, after the leaves have fallen off, the plants should be trimmed back to one-half of the season's growth, tied together and dirt heaped around them. A good dressing of old manure or bone meal will insure a big yield of flowers the next year. To prevent and destroy the rose chafer and rose slug, sprinkle the bushes, as soon as leaves are forming and once a week after with a solution of Paris green and water; one pound Paris green to 100 gallons. Mildew can be checked by dusting sulphur on the leaves every two or three days, and green fly will soon disappear if tobacco dust is scattered on and under the leaves. The plants should be sprinkled thoroughly before applying powdered insecticides.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Each, 12c; any 3 for 32c; any 6 for 60c, postpaid.

CAROLINE DE SANSEL. Clear, brilliant rose, shading to rosy lilac, good sized, well formed, free blooming.

CARFICE. A beautifully striped rose, ground color satiny pink, striped and dashed with white and bright carmine, flowers large, slightly cup-shaped, but full and deep. Handsome bud, fine shaped, showing markings to advantage.

CHARLES LE FEBRE. Reddish crimson, sometimes with shade of purple, velvety and rich, full and fine formed.

DUC DE ROHAN. Vermilion, large, well formed flowers, old and well-known variety.

FISHER HOLMES. Rich crimson scarlet, resembles Jacqueminot, but more double and free flowering.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright carmine, free flowering, strong growing habit, ironclad in hardiness.

LA REINE. Clear, bright rose color, large, very double, perfectly hardy and a free bloomer.

MME. CHAS. WOOD. Bright, fiery scarlet, passing to rosy crimson shaded with maroon, of large size, double, showy and fragrant. One of the best.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT. (Hybrid Rugosa.) A genuine everbloomer. It has the hardiness and glossy, leathery leaves of the Rugosa class, with the free flowering quality of the Teas. Flowers large size and produced with remarkable freedom in clusters of five. Semi-double and deliciously fragrant, buds are beautiful in form like the Niphélos, color pure white. Never prune this rose except to remove decayed or scraggy branches.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Flowers large, semi-globular, full and good substance, color bright scarlet, crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very sweet, and should be planted more generally as its ease of growth and fine free flowering habit make it a most desirable sort.

MAURICE BERNARDIN. Vigorous grower, large full vermilion flowers, fine form and fragrance. A choice sort.

MRS. CLEVELAND. Delicate waxy flesh pink, flowers very large, perfect form and free bloomer.

PRIDE OF WALTHAM. Beautiful rose, fine habit and good constitution. Flowers flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose, clear and distinct. Very large and full, with petals of good substance, an elegant variety.

VICTOR VERDIER. Bright rose with crimson center, fresh, pleasing shade, free bloomer and few thorns.

Ever Blooming Bedding Roses.

(Teas and Hybrid Teas.)

Each, 10c; 3 for 28c; 6 for 50c; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

AGRIPPINA. Deep crimson, very hardy and free flowering. An old garden favorite.

BON SILENE. Color deep rose, superb in every way, most deliciously sweet of all roses. Dainty in form and exquisitely tinted. Constant in flower till frost. Fine for bedding.

BRIDE. Favorite Tea Rose for forcing. Most beautiful and well named.

BRIDESMAID. A delightful new Tea Rose, sport from the old and popular rose, **Catherine Mermet**, but of a fine, clear, dark pink, much deeper and more constant in color than Mermet.

CATHERINE MERMET. Distinct and beautiful, elegant buds, unexcelled for cutting. Color clear, shining pink, fawn or amber center, splendid for forcing, has all good points.

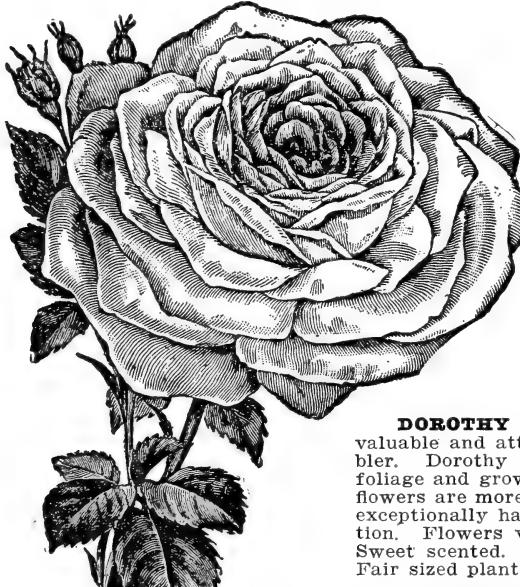
BURBANK. A new hardy rose grown by Luther Burbank, the world renowned horticulturist, known as the "Wizard of Horticulture." Only one out of 75,000 cross-bred seedlings which he raised and was willing should bear his name. Deepest and brightest pink rose in cultivation, delightfully fragrant. Does equally well out of doors or in pots in the house. Quite hardy, strong and vigorous grower, blooms when only a few inches high, and continues so until freezing weather, double flower, 3 inches in diameter. Grand rose.

CAROLINE MARNIESSE. An absolutely hardy rose that is always in flower. We have never found its equal as a continuous bloomer, even in dry season. From last of May till latter part of October this grand sort shows abundant buds and flowers. Color pure white slightly tinged with pink, medium size flowers in clusters, very double, low growing habit, fine for borders.

NIPHETOS. Most elegant white rose. Buds 3 inches long. Startling in size and purity. Always in demand.

PERLE DES JARDINS. Magnificent yellow Tea Rose, still holds its position as one of the best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses ever introduced. Demand is constantly increasing for this rose. Color, clear golden yellow, entirely distinct.

BABY RAMBLER. The ever blooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler, in bloom all the time. This rose blooms when a small plant in a two and a half inch pot. A plant in a four, five or six inch pot is a thing of beauty, forming clusters of flowers as large as the Crimson Rambler, and possessing all the charming brilliant red color of the Crimson Rambler, and blooms as freely as the Clothilde Souperf. It is of bushy, compact growth, forming plants about 18 inches high in a six inch pot. This rose will be used by thousands where the Crimson Rambler is used by hundreds for bedding out, for it will bloom all summer. 30c each, two for 50c.



Royal Rambler Roses.

Each, 12c; all five for 50c, postpaid.

THE CRIMSON RAMBLER has already a national reputation as a climber, and needs no description.

THE HELENE is a seedling of the Crimson Rambler; color, soft violet rose; foliage similar to its parent, but a more rapid grower.

THE PHILADELPHIA has larger flowers borne in clusters, color pure deep dazzling crimson, less liable to mildew than any of the others, holds color till the last.

WHITE RAMBLER (Thalia). This charming new rose is a wonder. Immense clusters of pure white roses, nearly double, delightfully fragrant, and best white climber we know of.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Aglala). Flowers borne in clusters, same as Crimson Rambler; perfectly hardy; color bright lemon yellow, changing creamy white.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This grand Climbing Rose is the most valuable and attractive novelty since the advent of the Crimson Rambler. Dorothy Perkins' habit of blooming in immense clusters, its foliage and growth resembles very much the Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell-pink color. Has proved exceptionally hardy after four winters' trial and no protection to mention. Flowers very double, and measure generally two inches across. Sweet scented. This rose led all the rest in sales with us last year. Fair sized plants by mail, each 20c; three for 50c.

THE EVER BLOOMING YELLOW COLLECTION.

Three hardiest Yellow Ever Blooming Roses for 28c, postpaid; singly, 10c each.

MADAM HOSTE. A popular rose. Extra large buds soft canary yellow, golden center.

ETOILE DE LYON. Extremely hardy to both heat and cold.

SAFRANO. Fine old rose. Continuous bloomer. Quite hardy. Apricot yellow changing to orange and fawn. Lovely buds. Sweet scented. Very free bloomer.

THE EVER BLOOMING PINK COLLECTION.

These four, fine, free flowering sorts for 35c, postpaid.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Deep pink color. Large size, best rose for out-doors.

HERMOSA. An excellent rose. Rich, glossy pink. Insect proof on account of strong, rapid growing habit. Blooms from early summer till frost. Every shoot loaded with flowers.

MRS. DE GRAW. Color rich, glossy pink; elegant fragrance; strong, vigorous grower, almost insect proof. Blooms from early summer till late frost.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. A grand old variety. Best for bedding. Blooms all season. Very hardy. Flowers medium. Stands hot sun well. Exquisite fragrance.

THE EVER BLOOMING RED COLLECTION.

Four best dark Red, Ever Blooming Roses for 35c, postpaid; singly, 10c each.

MARION DINGEE. Deep brilliant crimson. Best.

METEOR. Bright, rich dark crimson. Velvety. Splendid.

PAPA GONTIEE. Grand red tea rose. Perfect for bedding. Long, beautiful leaves.

PRINCESS BONNIE. Lovely new rose. Color indescribable. Very fragrant. Freest bloomer.

THE LA FRANCE COLLECTION.

Four La France, all different colors, for 35c, postpaid; singly, 10c each.

AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEAU. (White La France.) New, pearly white, fawn tinted, elegant.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. (Red La France.)

LA FRANCE. Old favorite. Well known. Pink, petals edged white.

MADAM ANGELIQUE VLYSSET. (Striped La France.)

FOR CEMETERY PLANTING.—The "In Remembrance" Collection.

These three hardy White Roses for 30c, postpaid.

The three following sorts are especially recommended for cemetery planting. They are hardy, free blooming, and need little pruning except to cut away decayed or scraggy wood.

COQUETTE DES ALPS. Pure white, tinged with pink in center; truly a continuous bloomer till frost. Flowers good sized, full form and sweet scented.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. Similar to the preceding except flowers have a creamy tinge instead of pink, equally free flowering habit.

MME. PLANTIER. This grand sort when once planted is hardy as the oak and permanent as the Hydrangea. Pure white flower, free bloomer, and comes in in this latitude, about Memorial Day, when other white flowers are scarce. *Never prune except to remove scraggy wood.

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS.

CARNATIONS.

Enchantress. One of the recent introductions; an exquisitely delicate shade of shell-pink; blooms early and continuously.

Dorothy Whitney. Deep golden yellow.

Harlowarden. Fine, brilliant crimson, the largest and best in this color, being often three inches in diameter; a very free bloomer, and always full of buds.

Price, each, 10c; 6 for 50c, postpaid.

CHrysanthemums.

Black Hawk. Dark crimson; largest and best of its color.

Polly Rose. Pure white; an extremely early bloomer.

Col. D. Appleton. Deep golden yellow; perfect in shape and color, as well as in foliage and habit of growth.

Timothy Eaton. Pure white blooms of immense size and of globular shape.

Price, each, 10c, 6 for 50c, postpaid.

NEW SCARLET GERANIUM.

A. H. Trego. Flowers semi-double and of extraordinary size for a Geranium; a rich, dazzling scarlet; rich foliage and strong growth; without question the finest scarlet Geranium on the market.

Price, each, 12c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

These climbing plants are healthy, thrifty stock, propagated the spring previous.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). Each, 12c; 3 for 30c; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid. Elegant climber for walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface covering it with overlapping foliage of fresh, deep green in summer, changing to gorgeous shades of crimson, yellow and gold in autumn.

HONEYSUCKLES. Each, 12c; 3 for 30c; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid. Real home vines, none prettier. Climbers for windows and door-ways, sweet-scented, flowers almost continuous during summer. Best varieties described below. Honeysuckles for division fences, wire and iron fences or railings are best of all. Plant 2 feet apart.

Hall's Japan. Strong growing, almost ever-green, pure, white flowers changing to yellow. Delightful fragrance. July till November.

Monthly Fragrant. Red and yellow, very sweet, blooms all summer. Reddish tinted leaves.

Scarlet Trumpet. Bright red, trumpet shaped flowers, constant and free summer flowering. Vigorous and rapid grower.



Madame Villard.

Jackmanii.

Henryii.

Madame Edouard Andre.

CLEMATIS.

Each, 15c; 3 for 35c; set of 7, 1 of each, for 80c, postpaid.

The justly proud Queen of all Climbers with its large, beautiful flowers of many colors, produced in great profusion the entire season, is admired by everyone the world over. It is a rapid grower, and delights in a heavy, rich soil and a sunny position. Dig the soil deep and plant so that the crown of the roots will be 3 inches below the surface of the soil, water freely, especially in dry times; give plants a good top dressing of well-rotted manure late in the fall, and in the spring spade well and carefully into the soil and you will be well repaid. The varieties we have are those best adapted to our climate. This class of ornamental climbers is unexcelled for beauty or bloom and gracefulness of foliage. Perfectly hardy, rapid in growth and grand in flower, individual flowers often measuring from 6 inches to 8 inches in diameter. Colors from rich purple through lavender, blue and white. Varieties as follows:

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white, one of the best. Vigorous habit, free bloomer, very fragrant.

Henryii. Habit same as above. Pure white flowers, constant bloomer during summer and early autumn.

Jackmanii. Large, velvety violet purple flowers, produced in masses, a veritable cloud of bloom. Well known and extremely popular.

Madam Baron Villard. Recently introduced. Quite like its parent, the well known Jackmanii, in habit and appearance, excepting flowers are **satiny lavender pink**, entirely distinct from any other. Charming in effect.

Madam Edouard Andre. Also of Jackmanii type nearest to bright red yet produced. Flowers large, usually six petalled, distinct and pleasing shade of carmine. Profuse flowering. Grand.

Paniculata. One most valuable of all hardy flowering vines. Exceedingly rapid growth, soon reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and spreading out in all directions. Small, pure white flowers in masses or clusters on long stems fairly covering the plant with fleecy white bloom in August and September after other vines have ceased. Magnolia-like fragrance, rare, delicious. Perfectly hardy.

Ramona. Lavender blue, large flowers, often 9 in in diameter. Most beautiful of its colors yet known.

WISTARIA.

Each, 12c; 3 for 30c; 12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Chinese Purple. This variety is best adapted to covering verandahs, porches and tall buildings, where climbers are wanted. Rapid in growth and perfectly hardy. Long purple clusters violet tinted and deliciously sweet.

Chinese White. Habit same as above. White, fragrant, fine.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Prices subject to fluctuation. Postage, 8c lb. extra.

Particular attention is given to this part of our business. These seeds are selected with special reference to quality. Every exertion made to furnish Grass and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Our Red Clover, English Blue Grass, Timothy, Alfalfa, etc., are all re-cleaned by best machinery, to make them choice.

We cannot give prices of larger quantities, as they are subject to variations, but purchasers may depend on getting them at prices ruling that date.

Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to prepay them. Two bushel bags, 20 cents each.



Alfalfa.

not exhaust the soil, but rather improves the ground by the decay of its long roots, and converts it into rich ground, full of vegetable matter. The seed may be sown early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to catch the spring rains, as it needs moisture to germinate. In localities where irrigation is used, it can be sown successfully at any time during the summer months. Most of our successful Alfalfa growers prefer sowing the seed broadcast, while others are more in favor of drilling it in. It is more difficult to establish the first year, but will, when once started, produce a profitable crop; under favorable circumstances three and even four crops are cut yearly, aggregating five to seven tons to the acre. Never sow less than 25 pounds of good, clean seed to the acre, as thin sowing produces thick and coarse stalks not relished by stock. If intended to raise Alfalfa for the seed, 12 to 15 pounds is plenty to sow on an acre. It is worthy of trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Lb., 20c. Ask for latest prices when quantity is wanted.

OUR ALFALFA SEED IS KANSAS GROWN.

BUR CLOVER. Is mainly used in the southern states and California. It fills in the season when other forage plants have become dried up by the summer heat. Stock of all kinds feed on the burs, which contain a large proportion of nutritious matter. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in August, September or October. Price per lb., 20c.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER. Comes from the little Province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perpetual and does not winter kill; stands alike drouth or wet. A great favorite with bee-keepers, as it has flowers having a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Sow 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.

Coburn's Book on Alfalfa, price 50c, or if you buy \$10.00 in field seeds at retail prices, we will mail you a free copy, on request.

BARTELDES' FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS SEED. We have made the subject of lawns a study for many years and this mixture has been prepared and sold by us in all parts of the country, giving general satisfaction. In making a lawn great care should be taken to use only the very best quality of suitable lawn seed so as to produce a soft, velvety, evergreen sod.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The ground should be spaded deeply and thoroughly, and a good compost of decomposed and finely pulverized manure or rich loam spread over the ground. It would be well, also, to give a sprinkling of bone dust. Then use a slanted tooth harrow and a light or medium roller until the soil is smooth, even and firm. Then sow the seed and harrow again and smooth off with a common garden rake. When the grass has grown 2 or 3 inches in height, use the lawn mower gauged to cut full 1 inch above the ground; repeat the same as often as it grows to that height. The weeds and foul grass can be kept down and destroyed by the repeated mowing. If this is neglected they will spread and take possession of the soil, but being constantly clipped, the leaf and seed stalks are destroyed and the foul vegetation disappears.

RED CLOVER.

Regarded the most important of the whole genus for practical agriculture; valuable not only for forage, but also as a fertilizer for the soil. Long, powerful tap-roots, which in decaying add largely to that black mass of matter we call soil. Makes excellent hay, and can be cut twice a year. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.

MAMMOTH OR SAPLING CLOVER.

Being a rank grower makes it most valuable for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower and stem much darker than common Red Clover, ripens later than the latter, about the time Timothy. Red Top and other grasses ripen, making thereby a much better quality of hay, when mixed with them. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. Excellent for pasture, and when mixed with Kentucky Blue Grass, makes the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows, used universally for lawns in most of the United States. Sow 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20c.

CRIMSON CLOVER. An annual, variety in common use in Italy and southern France for feeding green. Also grown largely in this country, in Virginia, where it is called "German Clover," and we think would do well in our western states. A good portion is now being used in Texas and adjoining states. Two to four weeks earlier than the Red Clover, and for that reason being more desirable. Immense yielder of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting, and continues to do so until frost. Height, 1 foot; roots nearly black; blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall in southern country. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

WHITE BOKHARA, OR SWEET CLOVER.

Tall, shrub plant. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, with branches whose extremities bear abundant small white, extremely fragrant flowers. Splendid for bees. Sown in the spring in drills 16 inches apart. Ten pounds will sow one acre. Per lb., 20c.

ESPARSETTE, OR GERMAN CLOVER. A leguminous plant with many stems, 2 to 3 feet long, leaves in pairs of oblong leaflets hairy on under side; flower stalks higher than leaves, with spike of crimson or variegated leaves, followed by hard, flat pods, toothed and prickly. Perennial, roots hard and woody; flowers in July. Same family as Alfalfa. Adapted to light, chalky soils, sands, gravels and barren regions, deficient in rainfall and without irrigation privileges. Shorter lived plant than Alfalfa, but will last from 8 to 10 years, according to soil, by judicious top dressing of manure. It is excellent for cows, increasing flow and quality of milk. Would advise early and heavy seeding. Follow with roller. Sow seed 2 inches deep, and from 30 to 40 lbs. per acre. Price, per lb., 15c.

JAPAN CLOVER. Low perennial, spreading habit. Stands excessive drouth well; flourishes on poorest soil in the southern states. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 30c.



Red Clover.

As a guide for the proper quantity to order, we may state that one pound of Fancy Mixed Lawn Grass Seed is sufficient to thoroughly sow an area of 10 feet by 15 feet—150 square feet; or to cover an acre 65 to 80 pounds will be required. It should be borne in mind that in order to produce the best results, grass seed for lawns should be sown at least twice as thickly as if sown for hay.

As soon as the grass has become well established a dressing of good Lawn Fertilizer is necessary to keep up that beautiful fresh appearance.

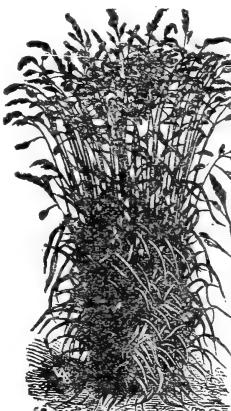
Price, 20c per lb.; \$2.00 per bu.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The Great American Grass. The Standard for Lawns. Our "Columbine" Grade is the Furest Obtainable. The old standard grass for pasture as well as lawns. Every farmer knows it and its good qualities. An old "Blue Grass Farmer," of central Kentucky, says about it: "Whoever has limestone land has Blue Grass; whoever has Blue Glass has the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that man, if he has not the finest horses and cattle has no one to blame but himself. He can hardly avoid doing well if he tries." Sow about 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadows, for lawns 65 to 80 pounds per acre. Per lb., 20c.



English Blue Grass. Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. Earliest and most nutritious of grasses. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even in poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deep, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Valuable as Red Clover as fertilizer. Will stand more freezing than any other variety, and yields an abundant crop of seed. Heretofore has been sown to but a limited extent, but area is rapidly increasing each year. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 10c. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS. This plant has long been naturalized in the southern states. While it is tender to freezing, it resists dry, hot weather and consequently is a valuable grass to grow over and bind the most arid and loose lands, and grows luxuriantly in every kind of soil; very valuable for pasture, as well as for hay crop; time of sowing, April to June. Used for lawns in the South as it runs over the ground, forming a dense turf. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Lb., 60c.



Orchard Grass.

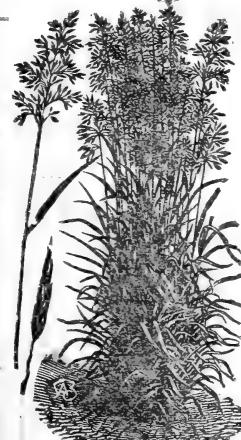
Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb., 15c.

JOHNSON GRASS. We find this grass winter-kills in the northern states. In the extreme southern part of this state and the southern states it does well. A perennial, a rapid grower, long, cane-like roots; the leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resembling those of Sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. In fact, the richer the land the better the crop. Twenty-five to thirty pounds will sow an acre. Lb., 10c.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE GRASS. While this has long been highly esteemed in Europe and Australia, it has but recently been recognized by our western ranchers. It is worthy of all the praise given. As a pasture grass it grows quick and withstands drought reasonably well. We have reports of its success in the extreme north and far south as Mexico City. In the far west, also in Old Mexico, it is used extensively for lawns. Our new crop seed is carefully cleaned and may be depended on. For pasture sow in spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns 60 to 70 pounds per acre. Lb., 10c.

BROMUS INERMIS OR HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS.

A Wonderful Drouth Resister. A Grass for the Stock Raiser. All Cattle Like It. Will Drive out Russian Thistle; also Black Mustard.



Hungarian Brome Grass.

These prices do not include postage. If wanted

Fescue 8 lbs., Red Clover 1 or 2 lbs., added to the mixture. For worn out pastures, he advises to disk early in the spring, following with a harrow, and sow Bromus Inermis on the land, putting most on places where native grasses are most killed out.

Its nature is to stool out and thus does not show its best until the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from Alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promises to our western farmers better than the Bromus Inermis. It meets drouth as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively.

For particulars ask for special circular. Lb., 15c.

Red TOP. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently well adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor gravelly soil, about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on "alkali" bottom lands, where other grasses failed. We have discontinued handling the chaffy grade of Red Top, and now offer only the clean seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds clean seed to the acre. Lb., 20c.

by mail be sure to add 8c per pound extra.

If you want your pasture fields to look nice and green, and if you want them to yield heavy, use a top dressing of our Raw Bone Meal. You will be surprised at the results.

TIMOTHY. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c.

TALL MEADOW OAT OR EVERGREEN GRASS. The roots of this grass descend deeply into the sub-soil, enabling it to withstand a protracted drought, and it is green all seasons of the year. Its early growth in spring makes it equal to rye for pasture. It grows quickly after mowing, giving a denser and more succulent aftermath than any of the present popular tame grasses. Sow broadcast 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb., 20c.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. Surpasses the Perennial Rye Grasses in earliness, nutrition and rapid growth. Indispensable for alternating. Lasts only two years and of no use for permanent pastures. Particular as to soil, a soil moist, tenacious, fertile, and of a medium consistency being considered best. On such it is considered one of the best grasses cut green. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 10c.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS. Yields a moderate amount of herbage, which is remarkable for its pleasing fragrance during drying of the hay. Mix with other grass seeds for lawns or permanent pasture. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 40c.

GIANT SPURRY. This is an annual plant, cultivated in Europe for winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Produces superior milk and butter when

fed to cows and fine quality of flesh from cattle and sheep. Grows well on poor, sandy land. Prepare soil same as for clover. It is in best condition for pasture four to six weeks after sowing. Can be sown every month from March until August. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15c.

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*). For Planting in Ponds. An annual which sows itself in the fall, about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, and in the spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface about the first of June. It grows very rapidly in 1 to 4 feet of water, reaches a height of 7 to 10 feet and ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted early in the fall before the seed gets dry, as it is hard to germinate, and before the ice forms, broadcast from a boat, in 1 to 3 feet of water having a mud-bottom. It has been successfully planted through the ice in winter and in the spring, but it succeeds best when planted in the fall. If the water is over 4 feet deep, or if it is stagnant, it does not do as well as when the water is moving gently. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled, and it is largely used on private shooting grounds to attract water fowls. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing the small fry with plenty of food from the animalculæ upon the stalks; for planting in fish ponds it is equally desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. In the South two crops can be cut, and all cattle are very fond of it. If the seed has to be kept over it must be put under a few inches of water which, if not frozen, will have to be changed once in a while. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

MILLETS AND FORAGE PLANTS.

Postage, 8c a pound extra.

GERMAN MILLET. No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre, and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb., 5c.

TRUE TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET. We have secured a limited quantity of pure seed and offer it at a close price, with hopes that farmers will be interested in growing and producing a pure variety. Lb., 5c; \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

COMMON MILLET. It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb., 5c.

MANITOBA or HOG MILLET. The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as a hog food. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green, thus if cut promptly can be threshed for the seed, while the hay after being threshed will make excellent fodder. Sow same as other millet. Lb., 5c.

NEW SIBERIAN or RUSSIAN MILLET. Is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree, all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and, if the claims are well founded, destined it to take front rank, and if not lead all the rest. The claims made by its introducers are that it is from two to three weeks earlier than the German Millet, is a much heavier cropper, that the hay is much finer, stalks more elastic and growing much taller, that it is rust proof, and chinch bugs do not relish it, and being of stooing habit, requires much less seed per acre. You should try it. Lb., 5c.



New Siberian Millet.

JAPANESE MILLET. Or "Billion Dollar Grass," as it is sometimes called, is of recent introduction, and great claims are made for it as to productiveness and value as a forage plant. Its introducers say of it that it is a marvelous grower and luxuriant stooler, and Prof. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station is quoted as saying: "At our station it produced 60 bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, 12,000 pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soja bean makes a very superior ensilage. Recommended highly for feeding dairy cattle, young stock and sheep, being very rich in nutritive elements. If sown latter part of April will be ready to cut for hay by middle of July. Attains a height of from 5 to 7½ feet, according to season." Coming with such high recommendations we feel it worthy of trial; however, we cannot encourage it in the far north. Lb., 10c.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnish an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Lb., 5c.

LUPINS. When young the plants are good for sheep. Yellow Lupins remaining green longer than the white. One of the best plants for sowing. May be sown from April till July, and succeeds well in the poorest soil. Lb., 10c.

TEOSINTE. Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalk, containing much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds seed per acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, and 2 or 3 seeds every 12 inches in drill. Lb., 60c.

NITROGEN CULTURE.

Nature's Great Fertilizer.

Don't fail to get quick returns from
Nitrogen Culture, by inoculating your
Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Clover, Alfalfa, etc.



Pencilaria.

latitude, and yields several tons of hay per acre. If allowed to grow 6 or 7 feet high, and cut when the flower heads begin to develop, it will yield the heaviest fodder crop per acre of any plant now in cultivation. For feeding it is equal to any fodder, and is relished by all kinds of stock, either green or dry. Lb., 10c.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils). This new plant comes to us from California, where it has been tested and experimented with to a large extent. The agricultural department of the California State University states as follows: "Importing, testing and demonstrating the value of Salt Bush has been accomplished by this department at much expense, combined with both care and labor. Lands that hitherto have laid barren and worthless have been rendered productive and valuable. It can scarcely be conceived that alkali soils, coated with their salts, as covered by snow, can be changed in their appearance or constituents, yet such is being accomplished most satisfactorily and with little expense by the use of Salt Bush. Already thousands of acres of arid and alkali lands have been reclaimed by seeding it to this valuable plant. The transformation has seemingly something of the miraculous about it."



PEARL MILLET OR PENCILARIA.

Immensely Productive.
25 tons per acre.

A native of Central America. It is an annual plant, having long, broad foliage, and, if allowed to develop fully, will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 18 to 20 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is of rapid growth, throwing out from one plant numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 to 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times, according to



Dwarf Essex Rape.

with oats. If soil is rich, otherwise in drills and Poultrymen will do well to grow a small patch to feed green to growing chicks. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. Broadcasted it takes 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. In drills, 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs. for 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

Directions—Sow 1 lb. of seed to an acre in the spring before a rain if possible, or irrigate well on well pulverized soil, and cover it lightly (about one-eighth of an inch) with a light harrow or brush, or the plants may be grown in boxes or garden bed covering the seeds lightly, and planting the seedlings where desired, when from 2 to 3 inches high, 6 or 7 feet apart. If the weather is dry when transplanting, supply a little water to each plant.

Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid; 10 lb. lots at \$1.00 per lb., not postpaid.

Postage, 8c per pound extra.

All the following species of corn bear dry weather well. When common corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full crop. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. Some mills have been grinding the grain for flour with good success. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn. They will grow on any land where corn will, even on land too poor for corn. As soon as the seed begins to glaze, commence to cut and shock. Make the shocks 16 rows wide, and the same distance in length. Balance it well for the seed is so heavy that it will go down easily. After it is well cured, stack it or house it as you would ordinary corn fodder, or let it stand in the field until wanted for use. Prepare a rack in the feed lot and feed as hay. It is not necessary to thresh it. If it is desirable to separate the feed from the fodder, run the stalks through a threshing machine after removing all but one row of concave teeth. The grain will come out as clean as wheat and the fodder threshed.

JERUSALEM CORN. It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dourrha and Milo Maize. It grows about 3 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as 8 heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

Valuable Crops Recommended for Dry Land Farming.

Durum or Macaroni Wheat, Speltz or Emmer Wheat, Naked or Beardless Barley, New Kherson Oats, Siberian or Russian Millet, Awnless Brome Grass, Fall Rye, Alfalfa.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE. Growth is tall—9 to 12 feet, stooing from the ground like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripe. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in rows 4 or 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart. Lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slender, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from 1 to 2 feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. Lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Lb., 5c; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

BROWN DOUREHA. Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for fodder. Yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

LARGE AFRICAN MILLET. Stalks 8 to 10 feet high, heads of grain 12 to 15 inches long. This variety makes the most forage per acre. Plant 3 to 5 lbs. per acre. Lb., 10c; per 100, \$5.00.

BROOM CORN.

There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce about 500 cwt. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed, which is equal in value almost to oats for feed. Requires soil similar to corn, same cultivation, but should be planted some later in the season. Put ground in prime condition. We think that more of our western farmers should grow Broom Corn for market. It is profitable. Frequently planted in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving plants 6 inches apart; 10 to 20 lbs. to an acre.

EXTRA EARLY JAPANESE BROOM CORN. This is the earliest broom corn in existence, matures in about 75 days when planted late. Have seen some that was planted on July 17, and ready to cut October 1. Can be planted after wheat with good success, thus making two crops on the same ground. It is just the kind for the early market. It has withstood dry weather better than any other variety. Brush is fine and long. Lb., 5c.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN. This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush, commanding high price. Lb., 5c.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN BROOM CORN. An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem. Bleaches very evenly, even in the sun. Lb., 5c.

DWARF BROOM CORN. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes. Lb., 5c.

THE OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN. Originated in Oklahoma. Most valuable strain grown there and in the southwest. Quite distinct from all others in earliness. Robust habit and extreme productiveness; brush long and well fibered and is a drouth resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving ground in prime order for fall wheat crop, only slight discing needed to prepare for seeding. Averages five feet in height, making it convenient for pulling brush. Is a great yielder; one of our Oklahoma growers reports several fields yielding 1 to 3 tons fine long brush. Seed may be let to ripen on brush without injury to latter, removing danger of heating from immature seed in bins. Stalks make excellent fodder if cut at once after brush is pulled. Price, 1 lb., 5c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

SORGHUM.

RIBBON CANE. See Novelties.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb., 5c.

COLEMAN CANE. Another excellent variety both for syrup and forage, it is short and stocky and has large seed heads. Lb., 5c.

EARLY ORANGE CANE. A well known variety, well adapted to the south and west. It is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Lb., 5c.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE. A late variety, also an excellent variety for syrup and for forage. Lb., 5c.

FODDER OR FORAGE CANE. Cane seed is also now largely grown for stock feeding. It yields heavy. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry sections, where tame grass cannot be sown readily. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it greatly on account of its sweetness. For forage sow 50 lbs. per acre. Market price.



Milo Maize.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS.

Postage, 8c per lb. extra. Prices subject to market fluctuations. Ask for prices.

SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT. An improved sort, much excelling the old common variety which it has about superseded with us. It blooms longer, matures sooner, and yields double the amount per acre. Husk thinner, corners less prominent, and seeds of a beautiful light-grey color. Flour made from this variety is pronounced better and more nutritious than others. Thirty to fifty lbs. to an acre. Lb., 5c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. A new variety that has been raised here with good results. Early and very productive, with kernels twice the size of any other buckwheat, of a rich, dark-brown color and makes a superior flour. As it possesses a branching habit, only half as much seed is required to plant an acre. Straw is very stiff and stands up well. Lb., 5c.

FLAX SEED. Largely grown in this state for seed. Sow one-half to three-fourth bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, recleaned seed at any time at market prices.

HEMP SEED. This is a crop that deserves more attention. The seed can be marketed with us. The fiber is in demand in eastern market. Lb., 10c.

CANARY SEED. As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture; 20 to 30 lbs. to an acre. We are in market for the seed. Lb., 10c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. Single heads measure 15 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry-breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food, its leaves making capital fodder, while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Lb., 10c.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR FEEDING BIRDS. We have stock suitable for feeding, that we sell at reduced price.

FIELD BEANS.

WHITE NAVY. The standard white bean, of medium size. Plant in drills, so as to cultivate with a horse; 25 to 30 lbs. enough for an acre. Lb., 5c. See market price for quantity.

MEDIUM FIELD BEANS. Same as Navy Beans; only difference is that size of bean is larger. Lb., 5c.

SOY BEANS. They are erect growing, with from one to six or more stems branching out from near the ground and reaching a height of from one and a half to three and a half feet; seldom falling down, except in very rich, loose land. The branches are thickly studded with pods from the surface of the ground to the top; a single plant having sometimes as many as 200 pods containing from one to four beans, the usual number being three. The Soy Bean is a remarkable drouth resister, and will do comparatively well on thin land. However, they respond very readily to plenty of moisture and good soil. Planting should not be done until the weather is warm—after corn planting. They will make a fair crop after rye or wheat if the season is favorable. The ground should be well prepared and the beans planted near the surface. They may be cultivated as other crops; keeping the soil in good shape and the weeds down is all that is required. Soy Bean as feed takes the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening cows or hogs they have given astonishing results. When the beans are let thoroughly ripen in the field the straw is worthless, but if cut and cured while green make excellent hay. Make excellent hog pasture and are a good crop for soiling. If sown broadcast use one-half to one bushel per acre; if drilled, use one-fourth to one-half bushel per acre. We have the early Yellow and the late Mammoth; this last variety, however, hardly ever matures here, but is all right for the southern states. Early Yellow Soy Beans, Lb., 5c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3.00. Late Mammoth Soy Beans, Lb., 5c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3.00.

CASTOR BEANS. Are largely grown in our state and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants fifteen acres. Lb., 5c.

COW PEAS.

This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is becoming known in the north, also, as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature. If desired the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle feed; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart. If grown for fodder or the seed, plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Sow from ½ bushel to 1½ bushels per acre. Whip-Poor-Will. Lb., 5c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

Black, Lb., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. Black-Eyed, Lb., 5c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50. Clay, Lb., 5c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00. New Era, Lb., 5c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.



Peanuts.

or for ploughing in green. Sow end of August alone. It reaches a height of 3½ to 5 feet high, and must have a support. Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre. If good growth before winter, it may be cut, and again by March 15. Eaten by all farm stock. Lb., 15c.

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. Similar in growth to Sandvetch, though for spring sowing only. Lb., 10c.

PEANUT. The peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, fertile soil with a good clay subsoil. It possesses a long tap root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops.

The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up, so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over—April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about 4 in a hill on the level ground, the rows being laid off 3½ feet wide, and the hills 2 feet apart; cover them 2 or 3 inches deep. When they come up thin them to 2 in a hill and if there be any vacancies, transplant. It is better to plant them level than in ridges, as they are less liable to suffer from drouth. The plant is an annual, of a trailing habit, with yellow, pea-shaped flowers produced in bunches of 5 and 7, close to or even under ground. Lb., 15c.

SPANISH PEANUTS. The earliest variety grown, pods are small, but remarkably solid and well filled, and the yield per acre very large; can be cultivated with the plow. Because of their early habit and easy cultivation it is the best variety to grow for fattening hogs. Lb., 15c.

SANDVETCH (Winter Vetch). Another forage plant from Europe, highly esteemed there. The Sandvetch prospers in the most barren soils, on those too poor to grow the winter tare. Six tons per acre of green forage have been harvested in one cut in poor silicious soils with second cut for seed alone or with a cereal, rye preferred, as this Vetch

reaches a height of 3½ to 5 feet high, and must have a support. Sow 60 to 75 pounds per acre. If good growth before winter, it may be cut, and again by March 15. Eaten by all farm stock. Lb., 15c.

GRAIN.

We give special attention to our Grain, procuring from reliable growers who select for seed. Our process for cleaning is near perfect. When grain seeds are shipped in seamless sacks we charge 20 CENTS EACH EXTRA, and will refund price of same should sacks be returned to our store in good condition.

WHEAT. Quality and purity in seed for wheat is very essential; more so, perhaps, than any other grain seed. All the following varieties are Kansas grown. Sow 60 to 80 lbs. per acre, according to condition of soil, etc.

SPRING WHEAT.

MACARONI WHEAT "KUBANKA."

A wheat that will grow where other varieties fail.

The last three seasons have brought to us many samples of Macaroni or Durum Wheat to be tested. We have followed the experiments very carefully and now are convinced that the variety "Kubanka" is the most satisfactory. The variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact, we hear nothing but praise for the wonderful resistance of drouth and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from 28 bushels to 45 bushels per acre, and many report with no irrigation. Minneapolis and Illinois millers have bought the grain this last season from us for milling. 5 lbs., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 90c; 1 bu., sacked, \$1.50; 2 bu., sacked, \$2.50. Get your seed direct from us. Ours is from pedigree stock. There is none finer. For quantity price write us.

WINTER WHEAT.

We expect to have the following varieties of Winter Wheat. When in the market, ask for prices.

Seed Wheat. Kharkov, hard bearded, novelty. Red Russian, hard bearded. Red Turkey, hard bearded. Fultz, soft smooth. Harvest Queen, soft smooth. Harvest King, soft smooth. Pearls Prolific, soft smooth.

SPELTZ or EMMER.

A grain for dry lands, introduced from Russia. **This is a remarkable grain**, and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth-resisting barley, and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. **Thrives on poor land** in stony ground. The Experiment Stations of both the Dakotas report that it resists drouth better than oats or barley. All animals eat it green greedily and are fond of the straw. It will undoubtedly become a regular and valuable crop for stock feed. Sow 70 to 80 lbs. per acre very early, same as barley or oats. Our seed is Kansas grown—acclimated. Peck, 25c; bu., 40 lbs., 75c.

BARLEY.

Sow 60 to 90 pounds per acre.

It is an unquestionable fact that Kansas produces Barley much brighter in color than countries having much rain.

Six-Rowed Barley. This barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and one-half bushels per acre. Bu., 75c.

Mansury Barley. A six-rowed barley, with long, heavy, well-filled heads, containing large, plump grains. Straw bright, very strong, and is not apt to lodge, even on the richest lands. Ripens about a week or ten days later than the common six-rowed barley, or about the same time as the two-rowed barley. Bu., 90c.

Champion Beardless Barley. A new beardless barley, earliest barley known, about ten days earlier than other kinds. A good yielder, six-rowed and strictly beardless, it can be handled as easily as oats. Our supply of this variety very limited. Bu., \$1.25.

White Hulless Barley. This is used mainly for food, and it produces one of the best hog fatteners that we know of. It is equal to the best Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois corn as a fatterer, and it is surer than most all crops. The yield the past season was fifty bushels per acre. Hulless barley did splendidly. We are urging farmers and stock raisers to give this splendid sort a trial. Bu., \$1.50.

OATS.

Sow 50 to 65 pounds per acre.

No crop gives better results by change of seed than Oats. If you have been re-seeding the same strain for several years, now is the time to change. Do not compare our select strains, re-cleaned, with the common Oats frequently offered as seed oats.



New Kherson Oats—Positively the Earliest Oat in Cultivation. Last season we procured late in the season a small car load of this variety. We took it on recommend of gentlemen at the Nebraska Experimental Station. To our surprise it has done all that was claimed and more, too. We have yet to hear from a single planter who is not pleased. One party sowed in May, and in just 92 days had his crop cut, averaging 41 bushels to the acre. Another rancher near Platteville reports ripe in 100 days, big yields, no seed to sell as intends to seed again extensively. The grain runs heavy. It is a type suited for making oat meal. Every farmer should take into consideration the fact that earliness, heavy grain and heavy yield, even on dry land, is the oat for the West. Our Agricultural College recommends it.

Description of the Kherson Oat.—The plant is a vigorous, but not a rank grower. The straw is short and

on the same land it stands shorter than any other Oat tested. The leaves are very broad, and expose a large surface. The panicles are spreading, i. e., it is not a side oat. The berries are light yellow in color, small but numerous, and have a very thin hull. They usually weigh well per bushel, and in this respect, as well as in yield per acre, they have led all other varieties. Bu., 75c.

Red Rust-Proof Oats. Largely grown in this state; it is a heavy yielder and sure cropper and entirely rust-proof, makes a very heavy grain. The stock of this variety is Kansas grown from stock obtained from Texas as last year, which will prove, we are sure, satisfactory. Bu., 60c.

White Russian Oats. This variety weighs from forty to forty-five pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and method of culture. Bu., 60c.

RYE.

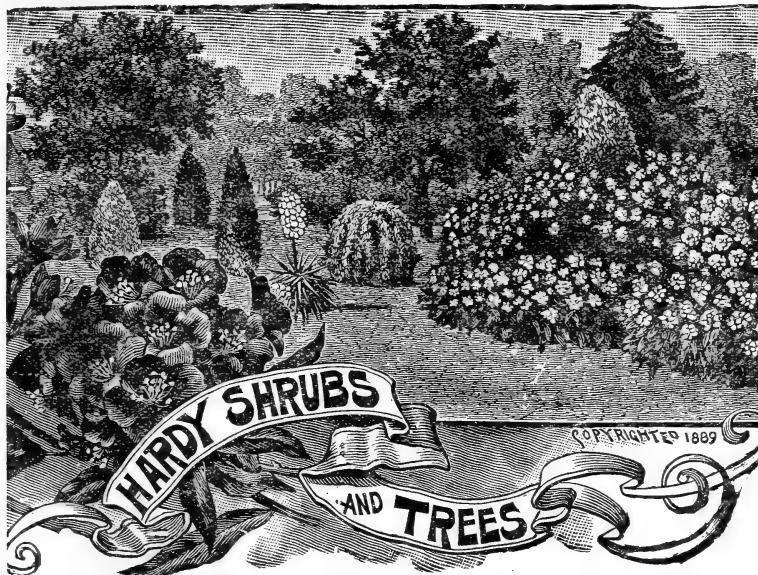
Seed Rye. Rye does best on rich, sandy soil and is almost a sure cropper every year. Should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels to the acre. Per bu., 80c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES. A well-known vegetable produced from tubers like potatoes, which they somewhat resemble. Excellent food for stock. Do best in light, rich soil, when an open exposure, but will resist any degree of cold incident to the U. S. Planted like potatoes and as early as the ground will permit in May. Can remain in ground all winter, as freezing does not hurt them. Yield from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Lb., 5c; bu., \$1.25.

MARKET PRICES. Whenever you desire to buy Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and other Seeds in large quantities, send us a list of your wants and we will promptly and cheerfully quote you lowest market prices on articles asked for. Always glad to hear from you.

KILL THE SMUT BY USING BLUE VITRIOL. If there is smut in your Wheat Seed destroy the smut and persist in it; you should also insist that your neighboring wheat growers endeavor to destroy the smut. This trouble is becoming very prevalent. **Smut must be destroyed** If Kansas wheat is to keep up its high grade of milling qualities. We suggest soaking Blue Vitriol, dissolving 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in water which is enough to soak one thousand pounds of seed before sowing. Price of Blue Vitriol: 1 lb., 15c; 4 lbs., 50c; 9 lbs., \$1.00.

EVERY DRY LAND FARMER SHOULD GROW such crops as Kubanka Durum Wheat, Emmer Wheat, Kherson Oats, Brome Grass, Fall Rye, Japan Millet, Siberian Millet and the different species of Corn.



TREE SEEDS.

Prices given include Postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

The growing of forest trees from seeds is, in the case of some varieties, a very simple and easy process, requiring but little care or skill on the part of the grower. Other varieties require special treatment and greater care and attention to insure success, while some are very difficult to grow, and with such, planters are not very likely to succeed until after having made repeated failures.

One important fact in connection with this subject must always be kept in view; and that is, it takes time for these to germinate, in some cases only a few days; in others, several weeks; while quite frequently they will lie dormant the whole season before commencing to grow. It often happens that seeds of a given variety, all taken from the tree at one time, sown together, and subjected to the same treatment, will show great irregularity in time of germinating; some coming up

in a few days, others not until the next season, and still others not until the season following.

Conifers and Evergreen tree seeds should be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot where mice will not eat them. Chestnuts and Walnuts should be planted in the fall, or kept during the winter in sand or moss; they shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely. Apple, Pear and Quince Seed, Cherry Pits, Peach Pits, also those with hard shells like the Locust, Magnolias, etc., should be placed in boxes with sand and exposure to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate until a second year after planting, but if these seeds arrive too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. The seeds of other deciduous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, can be planted from the end of March to the middle of May with great success.

The soil should be deep, mellow and rich, if not so, make it so by deep spading and thoroughly pulverizing the ground. If not rich, apply a good liberal dressing of any old well-decomposed manure; mix thoroughly with the soil and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now draw a line across one side of the plat, and with the hoe make a shallow trench from a half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown; make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seeds over the bottom, but not too thickly, and then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of about the thickness of the seeds as evenly as possible, then press the beds gently with the back of the spade to make firm the earth around the seeds.

Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants imbibe moisture very easily. Water with a fine hose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, dry sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them.

The trenches or drills are to be two feet apart so that the hoe or garden cultivator can be employed in cultivation. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and keep them well clear of weeds. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or in boxes; if in cold-frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corner three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely.

Allow the young plants to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

For timber claims on our prairies, would recommend to plant Black Walnut, Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Ash, Box Elder, Wild Black Cherry, Honey and Black Locust.

FRUIT SEEDS.

APPLE. Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from the seed are grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil, any time during the winter in the South, or early in the spring in the North, in rows eighteen inches apart. If the seed is planted in the spring, it must first be frozen, which can be done during the winter by placing layers of seed in the boxes and covering with sand and exposing them to the cold, freezing weather. After freezing, the seed must not be allowed to become dry, or many will be spoiled if deprived of all moisture.

American Apple. Lb., 50c; bu., \$10.00.

French Crab Apple. Lb., 50c; bu., \$10.00.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. The hardiest of the Apricots. In its native land it flourishes as far north as the mountains of Duhuria, in Siberia. It was brought to the United States about 1875 by the Russian Mennonites, and was extensively planted by them in their Kansas and Nebraska settlements. Fruit medium size and of the best quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

MAHALEB CHERRY. The remarks regarding apples are applicable to Cherries. This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

MAZZARD CHERRY. Another variety used extensively for grafting. Oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

PEAR. Sow the seed thickly in the spring in drills eighteen inches apart. The soil should be deep, a rich, moist loam is most suitable. The value of the stock depends largely on a rapid and vigorous growth the first season. After taking one year's growth, take them up in the autumn, shorten the tap root, and reset them in rows four feet apart, a foot apart in the row. The next season they will be fit to bud or graft, provided they have been well grown. Oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

QUINCE. Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The stock is most used for budding and grafting the pear. The fruit is used for preserves, pies, tarts, etc. The mucilage from the seed is often used as a toilet article for the hair. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

MYROBOLAN PLUM. The direction given for planting apples will apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be inferior, but hardy, vigorous stock are thus afforded upon which to graft the choicest sorts. Oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

GERMAN PRUNES. Treated same as preceding. Oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

PEACH. Peach stock are raised by planting the stone two or three inches deep in the fall. If the stones are cracked they are most sure to grow. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples, though budding can be commenced sooner than grafting in Apple stock. Bu., \$1.00.

SMALL FRUIT SEEDS.**CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY.**

We have a fine stock of the above small fruit seeds. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

EVERGREENS.

EUROPEAN LARCH. This variety is of great value for forest planting, and is being extensively grown in the United States. It is easily transplanted if handled while dormant, but as it starts very early in the spring, it is best to transplant in the fall, or procure the seed and sow where wanted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN WHITE CEDAR. An evergreen of great value for ornamental hedges. Its timber is exceedingly durable, lasting a hundred years in exposed situations without showing any signs of decay. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. A very beautiful tree for towns and ornamental hedges, for which purpose it has been for a long time in cultivation in our leading nurseries. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. A variety of the preceding species with foliage of golden hue. Very pretty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful of spruces, with a light spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. The wood is coarse grained, but is used in great quantities for rough work. The bark is very extensively employed in tanning. It is a beautiful tree for the lawn, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.

NORWAY SPRUCE. A very popular variety from Europe. It has been very extensively planted in this country for ornamental purposes, and also for timber and wind breaks. It is easily transplanted or grown from seed, and succeeds in a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

WHITE SPRUCE. A small tree native to the northern states and Canada, extending to the northern limits of vegetation. It is a beautiful ornamental tree, noted for its fine silvery foliage and graceful form. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.50.

AUSTRIAN PINE. A native of Europe. A very popular variety. It succeeds well here, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth; it is perfectly hardy, and of great value to exposed situations for wind-breaks and shelter belts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

SCOTCH PINE. One of the most valuable of European varieties. It is tough and hardy, of very rapid growth, adapted to a great variety of soils and climate. Its extreme hardness, together with its dense foliage, make it of great value for shelter on our western prairies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

MEDITERRANEAN PINE. A variety from southern Europe, of extremely rapid growth, and well suited to light soils in a southern climate, but not quite hardy enough for successful cultivation in the northern states. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

WHITE or WEYMOUTH PINE. The pine lumber of commerce is mostly the product of this species. The White Pine at maturity is a tree of gigantic proportions, often reaching a diameter of six feet, and a height of 150 feet or more. It succeeds in a great variety of soils, from very light sand to heavy clay, and will thrive in either wet or dry locations. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

SWISS STONE PINE. From Europe. Extremely rapid grower, but too tender for the North. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

SILVER FIR. A European variety sometimes like the preceding in general appearance, but of larger size and coarser foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

BALSAM FIR. A small tree native to our northern border and Canada. It is in great demand for ornamental purposes. Its growth is regular and symmetrical, assuming the conical form when very young. It grows rapidly and succeeds in a great variety of soils. Its foliage of a beautiful rich green, retains its color during the severest winters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

RED CEDAR. Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree. It has become a fact that no other evergreen will stand the dry, hot winds of Nebraska and western Kansas, equal to the Red Cedar, and for wind-breaks around the farm house and stock yards, as well as serving the double purpose of fence posts, the Red Cedar is invaluable; also being symmetrical in growth and readily shaped with the shears, it is one of the most beautiful yard trees. After properly planting out the Red Cedar, it requires less care and will stand more neglect than any other evergreen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

CYPRESS. They are very fine trees for ornamental purposes, and largely used for that. We have three varieties, the Deciduous, the Upright and the Spreading. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

BOXWOOD. The smallest of the evergreens, used mainly for borders around flower-beds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN EVERGREEN.

PICEA PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce). From selected blue trees only, about 100,000 seeds to a pound. Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ABIES DOUGLASII (Douglas Spruce). 45,000 seeds to pound. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Yellow Pine). 16,000 seeds to pound. Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

PICEA ENGLEMANII (similar to Blue Spruce). Oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Silver Cedar). Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ABIES CONCOLOR. (Colorado Black Balsam). Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

SUGAR MAPLE. This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel, and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

SOFT or SILVER-LEAF MAPLE. One of the most beautiful of maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light, and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May, and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality, hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

NORWAY MAPLE. Leaves similar in appearance to the Sugar Maple, but larger and of more substance; seeds ripen in the fall, and are considerably larger than our native species. The Norway Maple is of slow growth while young, but grows quite rapidly after it is five or six years old. It is a very handsome tree, and well worth cultivation. Its wood is hard and fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

SYCAMORE MAPLE. A rather coarse-growing tree with large dark-green leaves. It is not a handsome tree, but a rapid grower, its wood is hard and valuable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

ASH-LEAVED or BOX ELDER MAPLE. A medium sized tree of extremely rapid growth, not usually attaining a height of over thirty feet. The wood is close and fine grained. The sap contains a large amount of sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

WHITE ASH. This is one of the most valuable varieties for forest planting. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Its growth is extremely rapid, often obtaining a growth of six feet in a single season. It is one of the earliest varieties to transplant or grow from seed, requiring no more care or skill than the ordinary crop of white beans or Indian corn, with the exception that the seed usually lies dormant the first season, but is sure to grow the next year if the ground is not disturbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

EUROPEAN ASH. A variety of Ash grown largely in Europe; seeds larger than those of American varieties. A fine ornamental tree. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE BIRCH. A small, slender tree with white bark. The wood is fine-grained but not tough. Trees with a large spray, more or less graceful in habit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WEEPING BIRCH. From Europe. A variety of White Birch with pendulous branches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

EUROPEAN BEECH. The Beech grows to a large size, often from 60 to 100 feet high, and from 2 to 5 feet in diameter. The wood is not tough, but extremely hard. The seeds ripen in the fall and are easily started. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE ELM. It is the largest of the native Elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. The wood is tough and valuable. It is well worthy of cultivation both for its wood and ornament. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

EUROPEAN ELM. It is also a valuable tree, and considerably cultivated for ornament. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD or LINDEN. A large tree of rapid growth; wood soft and white; lumber valuable. The foliage is luxuriant, and the flowers produce honey in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

EUROPEAN BASSWOOD. Small-leaved lime. A very beautiful tree, of symmetrical growth and luxuriant foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

AILANTHUS, TREE OF HEAVEN. Introduced from Japan. It has been quite extensively planted in our western states, and is noted for its extremely rapid growth. It grows to large size, and the foliage has a rich tropical appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

EUROPEAN ALDER. The largest of the Alder species. Valuable for fuel. Grows in low, wet sands on the banks of streams. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

HOARY ALDER. From Europe. Tree hardy. Wood similar to preceding variety. Noted for its smooth white bark and beautiful appearance; highly prized for ornamental purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

HARDY CATALPA. Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations the Catalpa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to almost all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude; its extraordinary success on the western and northwestern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the most imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and in other exposed situations, and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers, all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. The yearling Catalpa should be cut off above the ground; it will then insure a straight and stronger growth the following season. The same treatment applies on soft and hard maple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA. A new variety of wonderfully rapid growth, surpassing any other hardy tree. Most valuable and durable timber; very large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Magnificent shaped tree. Endures extreme heat or drought, and is free from insects or disease. Named by the Kansas and Missouri State Horticultural Societies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

COTTONWOOD. A very quick growing tree, will grow anywhere, lumber not very valuable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE MULBERRY. A native of Europe; has become naturalized, and is now found in most of the states. Mulberry seeds grow very readily, but they should not be covered too deep, as they are quite small. The leaves of all Mulberry varieties are used for feeding silkworms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

BLACK MULBERRY. Same as preceding, but not so hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., \$2.50.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Said to be the most valuable variety for our climate. It is largely planted by the Mennonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for dessert. The trees make good fence posts after five years growth, and eventually makes splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW or BLACK LOCUST. This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any locality where it has not already been tested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

HONEY LOCUST. This is a large and handsome tree; the trunk and branches generally beset with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our state wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. It is a tall growing tree with large branches. Its appearance in winter is rather coarse, but when in full leaf it is stately and highly ornamental. It grows rapidly and the wood is valuable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c.

HAWTHORN. Tree of dwarf habits, producing thorns, makes an excellent hedge. Seeds very slow to grow, will often remain two years in the ground before germinating. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

BARBERRY. A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, with many branches covered with sharp, stout prickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A species from Europe, with beautiful purple foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

OSAGE ORANGE. A native from Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country from its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare the seed for planting is to soak in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow is in April or May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 40c; bu., \$8.00.

BLACK WALNUT. One of our most valuable varieties for timber planting. A very large tree of rapid growth. It delights in a rich soil and luxuriates in our prairie loams, or timber-land clay. Its lumber has a very high market value, and is becoming very scarce. The nuts are a very well-known article of commerce. Bu., \$1.00.

ENGLISH WALNUT. This variety has not been much tried here. We have fresh nuts of the soft shelled kind from California; can furnish at 40c per lb.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY. This species becomes a lofty tree, eighty feet high, with a diameter sometimes of two feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bu., \$2.50.

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. Native. Tree hardy. A rapid grower after a few years growth. Not suited to a great variety of soils. Succeeds best on timber land and on rocky and gravel soils. Highly esteemed for its timber and nuts. Lb., 40c.

PAW-PAW. Too small for any value for timber, but makes a fine ornamental tree, and is also cultivated for its fruit, often called the Kansas Banana, and, when fully ripe, is very delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

HORNBEAM. From Europe. Slow grower. Hardy. Wood very hard. Too small for timber. Used for ornamental hedges and for shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.75.

TULIP TREE. Native. Tree hardy, rapid grower. Wood soft, valuable for timber. Sometimes called White Wood, also known as Yellow Poplar in some localities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

SYCAMORE. A native tree, extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of six feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich moist soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

PERSIMMON. Native. Tree hardy. Wood very hard and fine grained. It bears a plum-shaped fruit which is very astringent when green, but edible when fully ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 80c.

BLACK CHERRY. Native. Tree extremely hardy. Very rapid grower. Wood hard, producing

lumber of great value for furniture and cabinet work. It succeeds well on the prairies, and is rapidly coming into favor for tree planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

HACKBERRY. A native tree, well adapted to our western states, for staying qualities. As a tree it ranks with the Honey Locust and Osage Orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

TREE CRANBERRY or SNOW BALL. Native. Small tree or shrub. Is ten or twelve feet high at maturity, and produces its showy, white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

BUCKTHORN. Used for hedges. Bears pruning well and makes a very compact hedge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

RED BUD. A very ornamental tree. It blooms before leafing out; bears red flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

DOGWOOD. A small native tree with pretty white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

SASSAFRAS. A small native tree, of which the bark of its roots is used for medical purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

SWEET GUM. A native tree, grows to a large size, and is a rapid grower. The wood is compact and fine grained. A beautiful variety for ornamental purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$5.00.

LILAC. Well-known flowering shrub; highly ornamental. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

WHITE FRINGE. One of the handsomest native shrubs, blooms in May and June. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN-CHAIN TREE. A well-known ornamental tree. The flowers are very pretty, of a golden color and hang down like chains as the name of the tree indicates. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

CALYCANTHUS. A sweet scented shrub from Carolina. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

WITCHHAZEL. A tree from the southern states well known for its medical qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$3.00.

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK.

Our prices include careful packing and delivery to Express or Freight Office here, freight or express charges to be paid by purchaser.

APPLES. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Standard—First-class, 5 to 6 feet....\$2.00 \$12.00

Standard—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet 1.50 10.00

Standard—2 years, good, 3 to 4 feet....1.00 7.00

Early Apples. Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Red June, Early Harvest, Sweet June, Duchess of O., etc.

Fall Apples. Maiden's Blush, Western Beauty, Rambo, Jeffries, Lowell C. Strawberry, Domini, etc.

Winter Apples. Ben Davis, Janet, Rome Beauty, Salome, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden, Minkler, Winesap, Jonathan, York Imperial, Arkansas Black, Wealthy, Gano, N. W. Greening, Mam. Black Twig, Baldwin, etc.

PEACH. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Standard—1 year, fine, 5 to 6 feet....\$1.50 \$12.00

Standard—1 year, fine, 4 to 5 feet....1.25 10.00

Varieties. Alexander, Stump the World, Heath Cling, Amsden, Early Rivers, Old Mixom, Elberta, Salway, Bonanza, Crawford Late, Smock, Wonderful, Champion, Arkansas Traveler, Early Michigan, Crosby, Carman, Triumph, etc.

CRAB APPLES. Each. Pr. 10.

Four to six feet, 2 years....40c \$3.50

Varieties. Whitney's Transcendent, Golden Beauty, Hyslop, Soulard.

CHERRIES, ON MAHALER. Each. Pr. 10.

Standard—2 years, first class, 5 to 6 feet 50c \$5.00

Standard—2 years, well branched....40c 4.00

Varieties. Early Richmond, Ostheim, Wragg, English Morello, German Weichsel, Montmorency, May Duke.

PEAR. Each. Pr. 10.

Standard Pear—First class, 5 to 6 feet,

2 and 3 years....50c 4.00

Standard Pear—Medium, 4 to 5 feet,

2 years....40c 3.50

Varieties. Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Lawrence, Beurre de Anjou, Howell, Keiffer, Garber, Rutter, etc.

Dwarf Pear—First-class, 4 to 5 feet....50c \$4.00

Dwarf Pear—Medium fine, 3 to 4 feet....40c 3.00

Dwarf Pear—Light, 2 to 3 feet....30c 2.00

Varieties. Duchess, Louise, Howell, Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Rutter, Beurre de Anjou, Lawrence.

PLUM. Each. Pr. 10.

Native—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet....40c \$4.00

Native—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet....35c 3.00

Native—1 year, 4 to 5 feet....35c 3.00

Foreign—2 years, first-class, 5 to 6 feet 50c 4.00

Foreign—2 years, medium, 4 to 5 feet....40c 3.00

Foreign—1 year, 4 to 5 feet....35c 2.50

Native Varieties. Wild Goose, Miner, Weaver, Wolfe, Pottawattamie.

Foreign Varieties. Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune.

Japan Plums—Varieties. Kelsey, Ogan, Botan, Satsuma, Burbank.

APRICOT. Each. Pr. 10.

Russian—Named sorts, very fine,

4 to 5 feet....35c \$3.00

American—4 to 5 feet....35c 3.00

Varieties. Alexander, J. L. Budd, Superb, Moorpark, Early Golden.

QUINCES. Each. Pr. 10.

Champion—3 to 4 feet....40c \$3.50

Orange....40c 2.50

Meche's Prolific....40c 3.50

BLACKBERRIES. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Willow, Kilmarnock, 6 feet....\$.50 \$6.00

Birch, cut-leaved, 4 to 6 feet....1.00 7.50

Mulberry, Teas Weeping, 6 feet....1.00 7.50

GRAPE VINES. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Concord—1 year, strong....\$.75 \$4.00

Worden—Best black grape....1.50 7.00

Catawba Red....2.00 10.00

Niagara—White....2.00 10.00

Moore's Early....2.00 10.00

GOOSEBERRIES. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Downing—2 years....\$1.50 \$11.50

Smith's Improved....1.50 10.00

Houghton—2 years....1.00 7.50

Josselyn—2 years, very fine red fruit....2.00 15.00

CURRENTS. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Red Dutch and White Dutch—2 years....\$1.50 \$7.00

Cherry, Grape and Victoria....1.50 7.00

Fay's Prolific, London Market....2.00 8.50

RASPBERRIES. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Gregg....\$.50 \$2.50

Turner—red....\$.50 2.50

Cuthbert—red....\$.50 2.50

Kansas....\$.50 2.50

Cumberland (new black)....1.00 5.00

New Red Cardinal....1.00 5.00

STRAWBERRIES. Pr. 100. Pr. 1,000.

Warfield, Splendid....\$.75 \$4.00

Haviland, Bisel....\$.75 4.00

Parker Earle, Dunlap....1.25 6.00

Nicholas Granville, Aroma....1.00 5.50

MISCELLANEOUS. Pr. 10. Pr. 100.

Asparagus—Con. Colossal....\$.20 \$1.00

White Columbia Mammoth....20 1.00

Palmetto....20 1.00

Rhubarb—Linnaeus and Victoria....70 5.00

Horse Radish....10 .50

Improved Dwarf Juneberry....1.50 10.50

Lucretia Dewberry....1.00 5.00

Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato and Pepper Plants, of all varieties, true to name, at low prices, always on hand during their season.

SHEUBS. Each. Pr. 10.

Altheas, named colors; Deutzias....\$.35 \$3.00

Calycanthus, sweet scented, Purple Fringe, Japan Quince....35 3.00

Clematis, large flowering, assorted colors....50 4.50

Honeysuckles, assorted, Lilac, Persian....25 2.00

Spiraea, four varieties....25 2.00

Snowball....35 3.00

Weigelas, assorted....35 3.00

Paeonia, strong rooted, red, pink and white....25 2.50

Hydrangea, P. G....50 4.50

All strong blooming stock.

ROSES. Each. Pr. 10.

Hybrid Perpetuals, strong, best leading sorts....\$.35 \$3.00

Climbing assorted....35 3.00

Moss, assorted....50 4.50

Crimson, White and Yellow Ramblers....50 4.50

Popular varieties from open grounds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES. Each. Pr. 10.

European Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet....\$.50 \$4.00

Box Elder, 8 to 10 feet....50 4.00

Soft Maple, 8 to 10 feet....50 4.00

White Elm, 8 to 10 feet....75 5.50

Catalpa Bungii, 5 to 6 feet....1.50 12.00

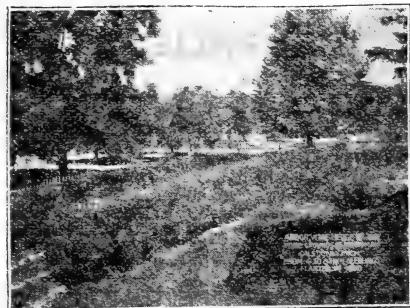
Sugar Maple, 7 to 8 feet....1.00 8.00

WEEPING TREES. Each. Pr. 10.

Willow, Kilmarnock, 6 feet....\$.75 \$6.00

Birch, cut-leaved, 4 to 6 feet....1.00 7.50

Mulberry, Teas Weeping, 6 feet....1.00 7.50



	Each.	Pr. 10.
Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis, 2 1/2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.00
Arbor Vitae, American, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00
Austrian Pine, 2 1/2 to 3 feet.....	.50	4.00
Spruce, Norway, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00
Red Cedar, 1 1/2 to 2 feet, beautiful stock.....	.50	4.00

NORTHERN WISCONSIN ARBOR VITAE.

We have an immense supply of these plants. Order as many lots as you want. We are making a special offer of 200—enough to plant a hedge 150 feet long—4 to 8-inch Trees, delivered anywhere for only \$2.00.

An illustrated pamphlet of Planting Instructions will be sent free to every one who accepts this special offer. This little pamphlet will be of great value to many heretofore unsuccessful planters, and by following the instructions given, there need be no failures and every tree can be made to live and thrive.

More than 600,000 of them sold last spring and all are pleased with them. **Always shipped separately, and not with other goods.** When ordering be sure to write name and post-office very plainly. No order accepted for less than one lot at these prices. We can ship this evergreen all through late winter, spring, and up to June 10, with perfect safety. It does not start new growth until after June 15.

SPRAYERS, INSECTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, ETC.

THE LITTLE ASPINWALL.



"KANT-KLOG" ROCHESTER SPRAYER.

A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray. Remove it and the spray stops instantly. Special attention is called to the new "Kant-Klog," the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first and only nozzle ever made which gives both flat and round sprays or solid sprays.

Description. The Sprayer body is made of galvanized steel. Top and bottom are dome-shaped, joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. The body is supported and further strengthened by a heavy steel band around the bottom. When completed this body is tested under double pressure formerly used so enabling you to get a finer spray for a greater length of time than with any sprayer ever made.

The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass, standard cut threads, ends heavily ribbed to prevent hose slipping off. Hose is high grade, three-ply, supported by a coiled spring bell-shaped at outer end to prevent breaking. A safety valve is provided to allow air to escape after the necessary pressure has been obtained.

The "Kant-Klog" Nozzle furnished with this machine without extra charge, makes two bell sprays of different size, volume and fineness; one flat spray and two sizes of straight streams. The new Spring "Hose-Cock" is also furnished with style G without extra cost. Sprayer holds between four and five gallons and can be carried either by carrier strap or air pump handle. Price, \$4.00.

Directions. A few seconds working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force, will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off" force out the liquid in the form of either a spray or a solid continuous stream as desired.

After sprayer is charged, you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do the work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution even on small sprayings will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

SLUG SHOT, AN INFALLIBLE INSECTICIDE.

The Duster is the most common implement in use for applying Slug Shot on potatoes, cranberries, cabbage and vine crops. These dusters are two sizes, holding half gallon and gallon, and are bottomed with very finely perforated material. Price, 35c and 50c each.

The Complete Garden Bellows. It is intended for use among the roses, shrubs and small trees. It is strongly and neatly made, substantial in all its parts. Price, \$1.50.

Cartons with perforated top, 1 lb. Slug Shot in each. 15c.

Canister. This can holds half a pint; it has a screw top; perforated with fine and close small holes. Is well suited for ladies' use on house plants and for flowers. Price, filled, 25c.

WHAT IS SLUG SHOT? Slug Shot is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, and with an excellent fertilizer affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die or leave for parts unknown. It kills potato bugs in all stages of their growth, but not the eggs. It kills the black fleas on cabbages, turnips, beets, radishes and egg plants. Apply by dusting over the plants. It kills the cabbage worm and also the currant and gooseberry worm, the aphis or green fly on roses and other flowers. Has prevented the ravages of the curculio and canker worm on fruit trees; has likewise been used around beans, melons, squash, etc., to the detriment of the ravages of cut worms. Keeps the striped bugs from all vine crops. Hammond's Slug Shot, price per 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; bbl., 230 lbs., loose in bulk, \$10.

FOR SLUGS ON ROSES. Slug Shot is a sure killer. Apply with a bellows after dew or rain on both under and upper side of leaf.

THE COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

Is guaranteed to be uniform in composition, rich in ammonia and soluble phosphoric acid. It is in the form of fine powder, and is very dry and easily mixed with the soil. It may be composted, sowed by hand, or sowed by the drill, or broadcast plaster sower.

It is the best fertilizer for lawns, and will make an old, exhausted one look fresh and green. Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c; 20 lb. sacks, 60c; 100 lb. sacks, \$2.00; 200 lb. sacks, \$3.50.

RAW BONE MEAL.

We know of no commercial manure that is better adapted for fertilizing purposes. The sample we offer is very fine quality and absolutely pure. It is especially valuable for applying on ground intended for lawns, tennis or base ball grounds.

Price, 10 lb. sacks, 40c; 20 lb. sacks, 60c; 100 lb. sacks, \$2.25; 200 lb. sacks, \$4.00.



"Kant-Klog," Style G.

POULTRY



SUPPLIES.



"HELMET" BRAND POULTRY FOODS.

We wish to call the attention of poultrymen and others to the fact that we sell the "HELMET" Brand of poultry foods, which are undoubtedly superior to any in the market. Poultry foods are becoming a necessity. They are no longer an experiment. Get the best—the "HELMET" Brand.

FINE GROUND DRIED BLOOD. A highly concentrated and natural food for hens. Makes them lay more eggs—in fact, keeps them busy all the year round. Makes the plumage bright and glossy, and is particularly beneficial during the moulting season. Should never be fed without mixing with other food in proportions of 1 to 15 parts of meal or shorts. Price, lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 40c; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

COARSE POULTRY BONE. Consists of ground beef bone thoroughly dried and free from grease. It is more economical and better in every way than raw beef bone. Rich in Bone Phosphate of Lime, which is so necessary for making good egg shells, and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in a clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times. Price, 5c lb.; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

FINE POULTRY BONE. Is the same as the Coarse, but ground finer for the smaller chickens, and is a great frame builder. It can be mixed with the mash in limited quantities. Price, lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 30c; 100 lbs., \$2.75.

COARSE MEAT MEAL. Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. Is especially useful for fattening poultry for the market. Is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture. A great flesh producer. Price, lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

MEAT AND BONE. Is a well-balanced mixture of Fine Ground Bone and Meat Meal. Admirably adapted for building up and fattening broilers. It encourages rapid growth and "forces" them for early market with profit. Should be mixed with their mash in moderate quantities. Care should be taken not to feed young chickens stale mash. Price, lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

PRATT'S STOCK AND POULTRY FOODS.

These are the most widely known and best selling Stock and Poultry Foods in the market today. The up-to-date poultry raiser, chicken fancier or farmer fully realizes the importance of specially prepared foods—that his fowls may be kept in good, healthy condition, which insures thrifty growth, fine appearance, and, when grown for the market, ready sales and increased profits. These foods are always of the same strength and can be relied on to give uniform results and satisfaction.

Prices of Pratt's Foods: **Stock Food**, for horses and cattle; per 7 lb. pkg., 50c; per 12 lb. pkg., 75c. **Pratt's Animal Regulator**; price per pkg., 25c and 50c. **Pratt's Poultry Food**; per 26 oz. pkg., 25c; per 5 lbs., 60c. **Pratt's Lice Killer**; per lb. pkg., 25c.

STURTEVANT'S POULTRY AND STOCK FOODS, LICE KILLERS AND REMEDIES.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD. Most famous and cheapest egg food in the world, as it does what is claimed for it. Lb., 50c; by mail, postpaid, 65c.

CREO-CARBO. A liquid lice killer and the best disinfectant known. Qt., 50c. One can makes three quarts. Cannot be sent by mail.

POULTRY CURE. A guaranteed cure for all diseases of poultry. Package, 25c; by mail, postpaid, 40c.

EGG MAKER. An egg producer. 2 lbs. for 25c; by mail, postpaid, 55c.

ROUP PILLS. Cures roup, sore-head, swell-head, influenza and colds of poultry. 50 pills 25c.

THANOLICE. A dust for the destruction of lice. Box, 25c; by mail, postpaid, 40c.

ROSE INSECTICIDE. For the destruction of lice on plants. Box, 10c and 25c; by mail, postpaid, 15c and 35c.

MEDICATED MEAL. Composed of herbs, roots and seeds; cures all diseases common to cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals. Box, 25c; by mail, postpaid, 45c.

GROUND OYSTER SHELL. (Not Clam or Mussel shells, an inferior article, sometimes sold as oyster shell, but are only a cheap substitute, not having the egg shell making qualities.) Price, per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. Per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.00.

MIXED CHICKEN FEED.

This mixture is sure to please, made of best grains, etc. Once tried always used.

Mixed chicken feed for chicks, per 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Mixed chicken feed for large chickens, per 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Fine cracked Kaffir Corn, per 100 lbs., \$1.25.

Coarse cracked Kaffir Corn, per 100 lbs., \$1.25.

Whole Kaffir Corn, per 100 lbs., \$1.25.

Cracked Cane, per 100 lbs., \$1.00.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.

The "Opal" Brand are the best. They are clean cut and uniform. Worth double the common ones. With these there is no danger of getting bad eggs mixed with the fresh ones, nor of the hens acquiring the habit of egg eating. 3 for 10c; 6 for 15c; 12 for 30c. If by mail, 50c per dozen. We can supply in gross lots at special prices.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

Unequalled for feeding purposes. Especially valuable to farmers. Best and most economical food for cattle. Greatest flesh-former and milk-producer known. Keeps stock in excellent condition and improves values of land. It is not a medicine. It is a food. For milk-producing should be fed in equal parts of Oil Meal to either of bran or shorts. Should be mixed and soaked twelve hours before feeding. At night and morning feeding, corn meal should be used with the oil meal when butter is the object. Thin when feeding at dinner with cold water. Feed cattle and hogs three to four quarts per day; calves one to two quarts; horses two to three quarts. Present prices, per 100 lbs., \$1.75; special prices on large lots.

BIRD SEED.

If to be sent by mail add 8 cents per pound for postage. Our mixed bird seed is put up according to the best formula for the health of the birds, from the cleanest and choicest seeds. Special prices on larger lots.

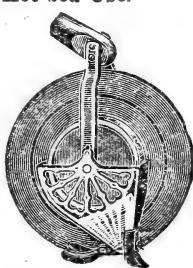
Mixed Bird Seed, per lb., 10c; Canary Seed, per lb., 10c; Hemp Seed, per lb., 10c; Poppy Seed, per lb., 25c; Rape Seed, per lb., 10c; Cuttlefish Bone, per oz., 10c; per lb., 60c.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.

THE EUREKA SEED DRILL.

For Kitchen, Garden and Hot-bed Use.

This little handy garden drill is designed only for small plats of ground, hot-beds, etc., and of course is not expected to be used for extensive planting like the large drills. Customers ordering same will please remember this, and that for such a low price a drill of any size could not be offered. However, for the purpose it is intended, it fills the bill all right, and we feel confident our customers will not be disappointed in placing orders for this valuable little drill. You can get close up to the sides of your hot-bed with this drill and save the annoyance of filling in by hand the ends of rows as occurs with other machines. Price, each, \$1.00.

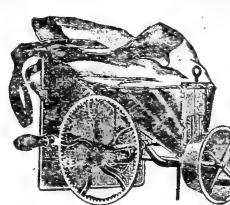


PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER.



adjustable slide, in such a manner as to insure even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The grain bag is supported by a strap thrown across the shoulders. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Price, \$1.50.

The frame of the machine which carries all the bearing parts, is made of one piece of metal, thus assuring perfect and permanent alignment. This feature makes the Premier the easiest running machine on the market and prevents it from getting out of order. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an



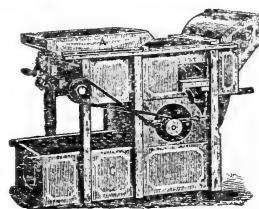
CAHOON'S PATENT HAND SEED SOWER.

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The best machine of the kind in the market. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper surrounded by a bag which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operators' neck, and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. Price \$3.50.

THE CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER.

We are using this mill in our warehouses.

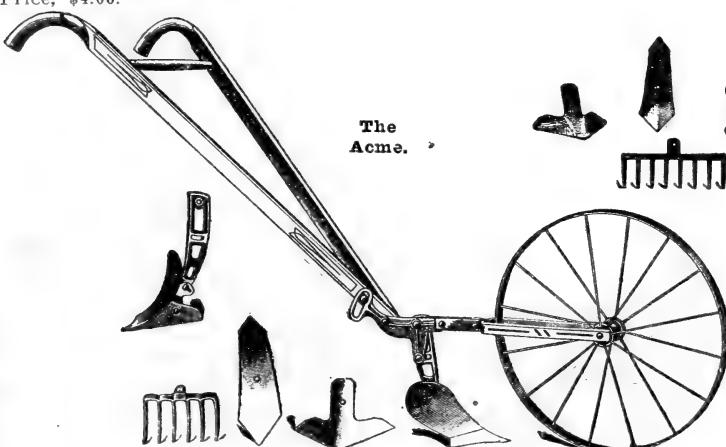
The improved No. 1, Hand Grain and Seed Mill is the most complete grain and seed cleaner ever invented. It cleans wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, clover, timothy, flax, millet, mustard, cabbage, turnip, radish and all other kinds of grain and seed grown in the United States, with once through, without any waste, and leaves no tailing to clean over. It will separate plantain from medium clover seed, just as easy as any other mill can blow out dust. It has zinc sieves, vertical blast, and is the most complete farm mill ever invented. The capacity of this mill is large enough for a farmer, and when it comes to cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds, this little dandy always takes a front seat. Seven out of eight sieves used in this mill are made of perforated zinc, the best sieve in all the wide world, and the fact is, it is the best farm mill on the face of the earth, and no mistake about it. Weight, 150 pounds. Price, \$25.00.



THE ORACLE GARDEN PLOW.

Makes Gardening a Pleasure.

The Oracle Garden Plow is equipped with mold-board, sweep, reversible taper shovel and rake. The wheel is 24 inches high and 1 1/4 inches tread. The sweep is 9 inches wide. Taper shovel is 4 inches wide at big end and 2 inches at small end, 12 inches long, with oval face. All steel tools are covered with transparent anti-rust lacquer. Handles are bent at ends, not sawed, giving a comfortable grip, and are not disturbed in making adjustments of tools, and these can be adjusted into any desired position. The handles are placed so that the least pressure is required to propel, so making it very light draft. Price, \$4.00.



The
Oracle
Garden Plow.



THE ACME.

This differs from the above in the frame, which has a different shape. The wheel is 20 inches in diameter and the sweep is 8 inches wide, making a compact and solid garden plow, which runs steady and easy to push. Price, \$4.00.

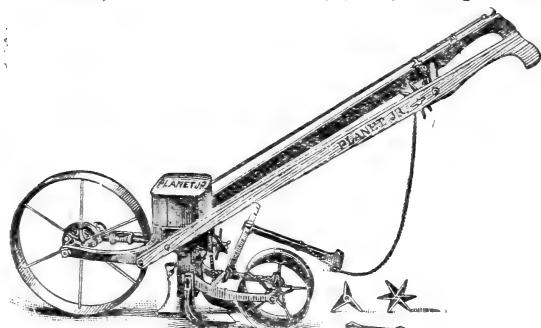
"PLANET JR." GARDEN AND FARM TOOLS.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for asking. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices and saving in transportation from the east. Ask us for prices to include freight prepaid to your railroad station.

NO. 1 COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder, but smaller, holding three pints. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first class double or single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator, and a rapid and efficient garden plow. Weighs 45 lbs.

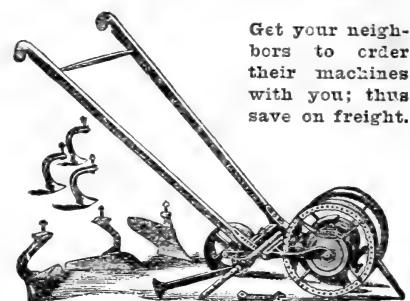
Price, with tools as shown, \$9.50; with pair rakes, \$10.50



"Planet Jr." No. 3.

NO. 4 IMPROVED COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a grand hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 3, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or cultivator. It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crop. Price, with tools as shown, weighs 47 lbs., \$10.50; with rakes, \$11.50; as a drill, only \$8.50.



"Planet Jr." No. 1.

NO. 3 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

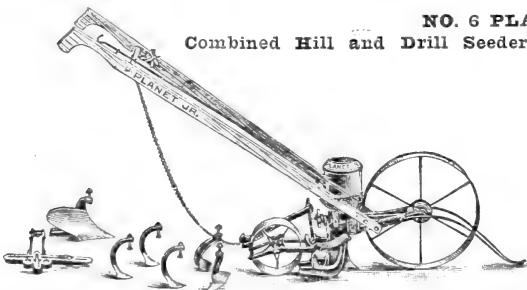
It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills, at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It is thrown out of gear instantly by moving a convenient lever; or the flow of seed is stopped by pushing down the feed rod. No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. It covers and rolls down light or heavy, and marks the next row clearly. Holds three quarts. Weighs 44 lbs. Price, \$10.50.



"Planet Jr." No. 4.

NO. 6 PLANET JR.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



"Planet Jr." No. 6.

hollow-faced and has a scraper on its rear to return at once, to their proper place, the seeds and wet soil adhering to it. The handles adjust to a man's or boy's height. Weight, packed, 54 pounds. Price of the machine, complete, \$13.50.

NO. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

The number of different kinds of work done by this one tool is marvelous, and all are done in the most perfect manner. The teeth are changed with the greatest ease and quickness, without taking the nuts from the standards. The wheels may be set at four different distances apart; the frame at three heights. The handles are adjustable in height to suit man or boy. For rapid and perfect work, it's the most money-making tool a farmer can own. Weighs 32 lbs. Price, with tools as shown, \$7.00.

NO. 13. This tool is the No. 12, with pair six inch Scuffle Hoes only these being the most useful form of low priced Cultivator. Price, \$4.75.



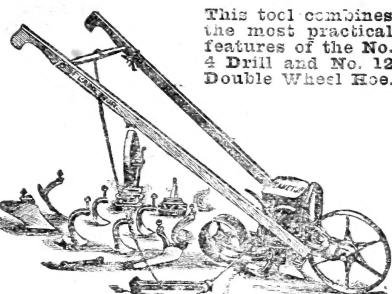
"Planet Jr." No. 12.

Get your neighbors to order their machines with you; thus save on freight.

**NO. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE
WHEEL HOE, PLOW, ETC.**

As a Drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills and hills. 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear, and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seed in either hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory. Weighs 59 lbs. **Price, with all parts as shown in cut, \$13.50.**



No. 25 Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe.

**NO. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR,
RAKE AND FLOW.**

This latest and best single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools, several of them being of new design, such as have been found to work in the very best manner. It has 11-inch wheel with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out plowing, covering and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drill.

A practical leaf guard holds up the plants, changes in height, and the wheel may be attached

while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage. **Price, \$5.85.**

NO. 18. This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 16, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the others can be added as needed. **Price, \$3.50.**

THE "PLANET JR." NO. 8 HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is longer than usual and about one and a half inches higher, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Standards are formed up hollow with round throats of stiff steel; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by means of a new lever wheel and the new patented depth regulator, which are moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadyng the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander. This is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms; exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

Handles and Braces. These are also new and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes, patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows or billers, but when turned end for end the tool becomes a genuine horse hoe, working so close that an immense amount of hand labor is avoided.

Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the farmer, who knows the best is the cheapest. **Price, \$9.00.**

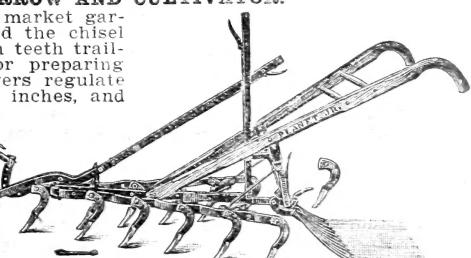
"PLANET JR." TWELVE TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel shape teeth can cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing. The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them.

Price, complete as illustrated (weighs 74 lbs.),
\$9.00.

Same without the Pulverizer Attachment, \$7.40.

Same without both Wheel and Pulverizer Attachment, **\$1.10.**
Same without both Wheel and Pulverizer Attachment, **Plain, \$6.20.**



THE "FIRE FLY" NO. 17, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This popular tool is exactly the same as the "Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe," except that it does not have the rakes or leaf lifter. Attachments are a pair of hoes that can be set to work to or from the row, a set of three reversible cultivator teeth, and a large garden plow. The whole tool is light and strong, and capable of standing hard usage for years. Price, \$5.00.

THE FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.

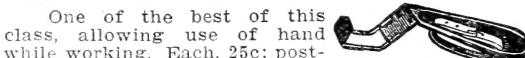
This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seed, and covering them quickly. When irrigating especially useful in making the lateral ditches. Chicken-raisers will find it very useful in plowing up the scratching yards. The moldboard is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed. Weighs 25 lbs. Price, \$2.35.



Fire-fly Garden Plow.

SMALL GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.**LANG'S HAND WEEDEER.**

One of the best of this class, allowing use of hand while working. Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

**HAZELTINE WEEDEER.**

One of the best, solid steel, good size and durable; in very general use over the country. Each, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

**EXCELSIOR WEEDEER.**

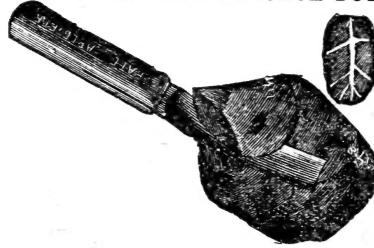
A very useful tool for weeding seed beds, stirring the ground, etc. This is one of the most useful tools in working the garden. No one should be without it. Each, 25c; postpaid, 35c.

COMBINATION WEEDEER.

Combining as it does both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and perfect weeder on the market. Allows weeding close to the plants, and is offered at about the same price as other weedeers. Each, 30c; postpaid, 35c.

**HUMPHREY'S CONCAVE POTATO KNIFE.**

With the Concave Potato Knife seed potatoes can be cut better, and \$2 to \$3 an acre saved in seed and time by its use. Our illustration shows how the eyes are cut with the knife, making a compact piece with the eyes in the center surrounded by the greatest amount of tuber. If the same eye had been cut by a straight knife, the piece would be thin, flat and broad, liable to dry up and decay before germinating. A circular is put in each box with the knife. Price, postpaid, 30c.

**STEEL TROWEL.**

It is of one solid piece of steel, and will outwear several of the ordinary sort. It is an article for which we have had many inquiries, meeting a long felt want. Price, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

**GARDEN SEED COLLECTION.**

Thirty well-filled packets of Garden Seeds for \$1.00. One packet of each of the following:

Golden Wax Beans.
Early Blood Beet.
Long Blood Beet.
Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.
Hollander Cabbage.
Oxheart Carrot.
White Plume Celery.
Early Frame Cucumber.
Long Green Cucumber.
Evergreen Corn.

Denver Market Lettuce.
Hackensack Muskmelon.
Kolib Gem Watermelon.
Black Diamond Watermelon.
Red Wethersfield Onion.
Prizetaker Onion.
Moss Curled Parsley.
Hollow Crowned Parsnips.
American Wonder Peas.
Champion of England Peas.

Ruby King Pepper.
Cheese Pumpkin.
Glass Radish.
Non-Plus-Ultra Radish.
Long Scarlet Short Top Radish.
Prolific Squash.
Hubbard Squash.
Dwarf Champion Tomato.
New Stone Tomato.
Purple Top Turnip.

A Complete Family Garden for \$1.00.

As these Garden Seed collections are put up in advance, we cannot allow any change from above. The above collection will be sent by mail, postpaid.

USEFUL BOOKS FOR THE PRIVATE OR COMMERCIAL GARDENER.

We carry in stock the following books on gardening, etc., which we will furnish postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

Practical Suggestions on Vegetable Culture. By John Milton Fitch. Price, 25c.

Coburn's Book on Alfalfa. By F. D. Coburn. Price, 50c.

Lupton's How to Grow Cabbage and Cauliflower for Profit. Price, 30c.

Celery for Profit. (Illustrated.) By Greiner. Price, 20c.

Burpee's How to Grow Melons for Market. Price, 20c.

Sweet Peas, Up-to-Date. By Hutchins. Price, 10c.

How to Grow Mushrooms. Price, 10c.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Is the leading agricultural journal of the West. It was established in 1863, and today is an accepted authority on all matters pertaining to western agriculture. It is published weekly, and has from 24 to 42 pages every issue, any one of which is well worth the subscription price of \$1 per year. It is published by Kansas men and under Kansas conditions, and is of special interest and value to the Farmer, Gardener, Stock Breeder, Horticulturist, and the Home.

Agents Wanted in Every Township. For further information address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kan.

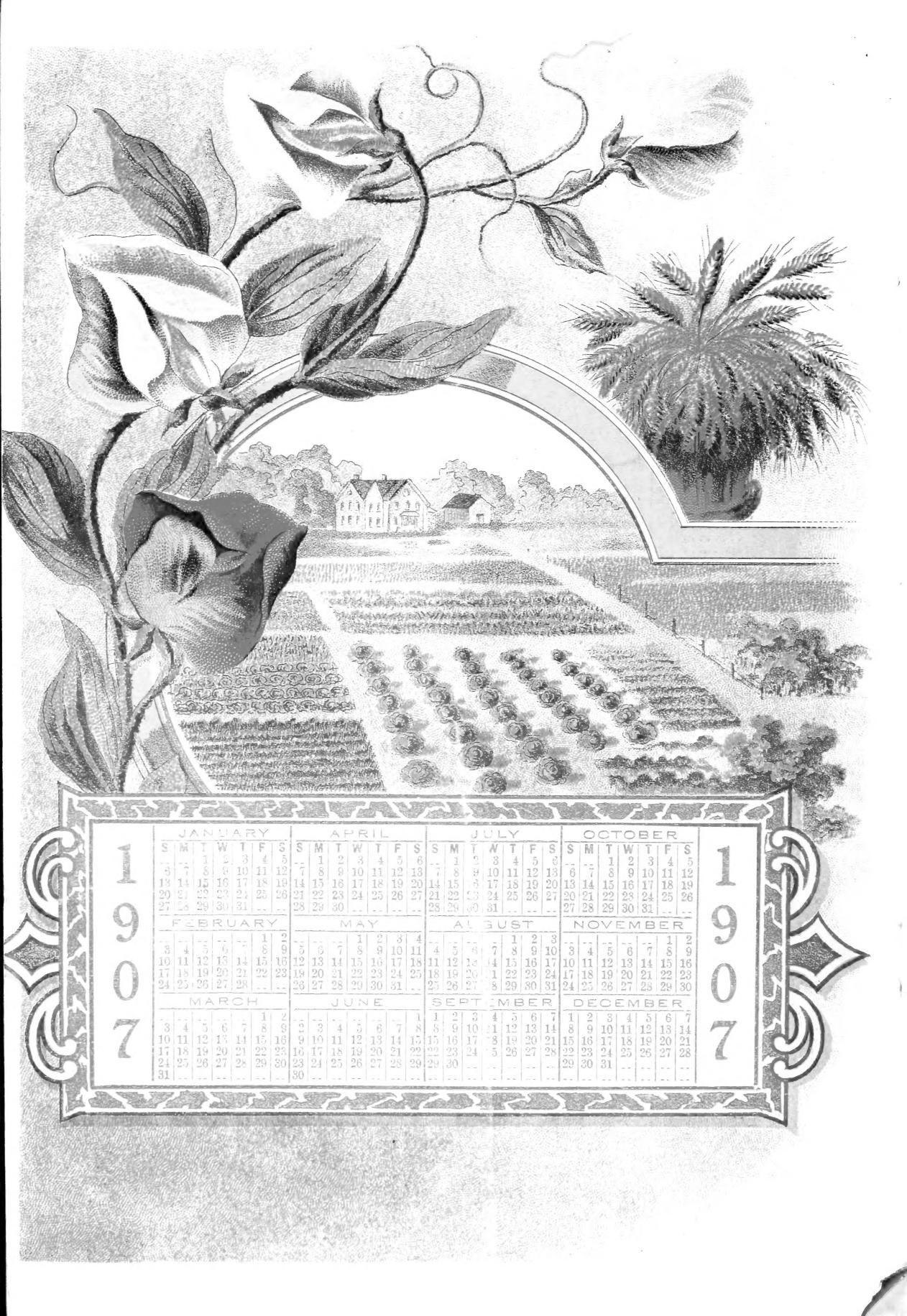
It has a large corps of special editors and contributors, which makes its fourteen departments practical and authoritative. No intelligent farmer should be without it.

FREE. To any one who will mention this catalogue on a postal card, we will send free a sample copy. Address the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.

N. B.—We will send this paper, **Kansas Farmer**, 6 months free as a premium. See second page of cover.

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FEBRUARY							MAY							AUGUST							NOVEMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MARCH							JUNE							SEPTEMBER							DECEMBER									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30